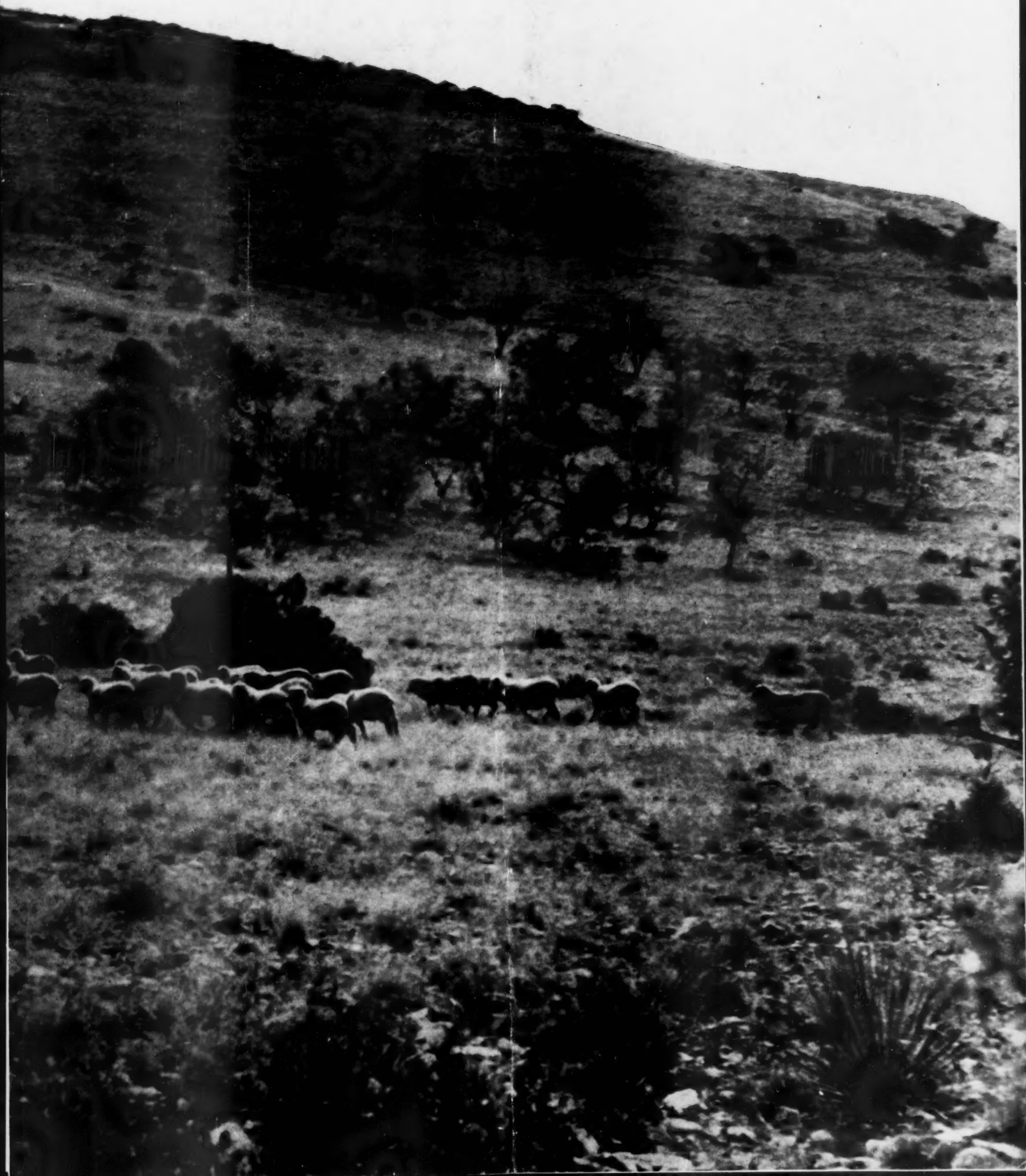


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20c

DECEMBER, 1953

The Ranchman's Magazine



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Sheep-Goat Raiser

THE RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

Established August 1920

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

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Entered as Second-Class Matter, March 31, 1932, at Post Office at San Angelo, Texas under the Act of March 3, 1897.



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1882

Through the Years

1953

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OFFICIAL MINUTES . . .

38th Annual Convention

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association

San Antonio, Texas, November 2-4, 1953

PRESIDENT PENROSE B. Metcalfe called the 38th Annual Convention to order at 10 A.M. in the Ball Room, Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, November 3, 1953.

The Invocation was given by Rev. Samuel O. Capers, Rector, Christ Episcopal Church, San Antonio.

Mayor Jack White, San Antonio, gave the Address of Welcome.

The Response to the Address of Welcome was given by Henry Mills, Jr., of Pandale.

President Metcalfe introduced Dr. David Morgan, President, Texas A. & M. College, who explained briefly the A. & M. College System. President Metcalfe also recognized Virgil P. Lee, President, Production Credit Corporation of Houston, W. J. McAnelly, President, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Houston, Tom Hinton, President, Pure Breeders Association, Ray C. Mowry, Head, Animal Husbandry Department, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Shepardson Speaks

President Metcalfe introduced as the first speaker, Dr. Charles N. Shepardson, Dean, School of Agriculture, Texas A. & M. College. Shepardson said he was happy to be attending another Convention of the Association and that there was a mutual interest in the work and program at A. & M. He outlined his views of the importance of this interest and said that they were always receptive to all suggestions and criticisms that the college might better serve the livestock industry.

President Metcalfe next introduced Dr. Tyrus R. Timm, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas A. & M. He said production over the nation as a whole was not down but only in certain areas as in drouth stricken West Texas. Dr. Timm brought out how industrial prosperity could neutralize

agricultural depression in an area. He predicted we would never have permanent agricultural legislation.

President Metcalfe called for the nomination of a committee of five to select the 1954 directors. The following men were nominated:

Bryan Hunt, Chairman, Worth Evans, R. W. Hodge, Scott Hartgrove, E. N. Peters.

It was moved the nominations cease and the five be elected by acclamation. The motion was seconded, voted and unanimously carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

President Metcalfe called the afternoon session to order at 2 P.M.

The Secretary-Treasurer gave the following report:

Secretary's Report

"I hope that all of you will follow me as I go through this financial report. The cash on hand at the beginning of this year — \$15,306.22, was, of course, the same as we ended last year. And last year it was decided that there would be too small a margin if our dues to the National Wool Growers' Association were paid then. They were not paid. Soon after this year started enough came in to take care of the National's quota. It was paid and for the purposes of this report our beginning balance is shown as \$3,698.62.

"Receipts for the year were \$31,414.12 in regular dues, associate dues and interest on bonds. The latter is a new item but will appear each year so long as we have those bonds. The only expenditure appreciably different this year is under Equipment and Repair. The \$2,014.64 represents the purchase of a new car, new office equipment including an air conditioner and remodeling the office.

"The total of expenditures listed under Office is less than for last year.

"Total ordinary expenditures for the year were \$21,925.61 — just a trifle under the amount budgeted including the 10% added to the budget for extras not anticipated.

"The 1953 quota to the National Wool Growers' Association, \$7,454.00, has already been paid as shown. It is less than last year because 20% of the National's budget was furnished from their reserve funds. In other words the \$7,454.00 is 80% of what our quota would have been had not the reserve funds been used. This makes a grand total of \$29,379.61 in disbursements for the year.

There was a gain of approximately \$2,000.00 in our dues cash balance for the year.

"I'll come back later to this, but are there any questions on any expenditure?

"The second page shows receipts and expenditures in several different funds. First is the promotion fund which is built up at 5c per bag on wool and mohair. The beginning balance in this fund was fairly high because very little had been used by October 31st last year. This year's receipts were \$7,248.58. The expenditures to the American Wool Council was actually for last year. The amount shown for Miss Wool 1952, was for the staging of the contest mainly — only a little was used for traveling expenses. The \$2,541.10 for Miss Wool 1953, does not cover any of the costs of staging the contest. This was borne by San Angelo business firms and individuals. All the amount shown has not actually been spent. Many of Miss Wool's traveling expenses and other expenses to be incurred in giving her publicity are to follow this convention and could be estimated. That amount has been paid to the public relations firm that is handling her appearances. It is held in trust by them and of course, an accounting will be made to the Association when it is felt that the appearances of Miss Wool for 1953 are over. But you will hear a report on Miss Wool 1953 from the Wool Promotion Committee later.

"The Special \$1.00 per bag fund started the year with \$5,654.56. Receipts were \$3,548.00 and expenditures were \$4,051.53. The major part went to the Allied Wool Committee, of which you will hear more later, and Scabies work and Mexican Labor work took the balance. I am sure that additional money will have to be spent before we are through with the labor problem. I am hoping though that there will be no more expenditures for Scabies work.

"The National Livestock Tax Fund has \$622.00 in it but this amount will be forwarded to the Tax Committee headquarters in Denver soon. This amount was sent in following a request made by our representative on the National Livestock Tax Committee, Horace Fawcett, but it still lacks about \$500.00 taking care of our obligation there.

"The Warehouse Travel Fund has a total of \$1,277.72.

"Our books have not been audited but will be soon. The complete audit will be available for inspection at our next Spring meeting.

"In looking at these various funds it would appear that the Association is in good financial condition, but that brings up something else.

"We do have some money in the bank and some bonds, but for seven years, 1947 through 1953, our average dues income has been less than our average year's expenditure.

"Total funds are down about \$2,000.00 over that period. If it had not been for about 250 members of this Association we would be in much worse shape. They have paid into the Association one dollar per bag on wool and mohair — many paid this one dollar in addition to their regular 25c. Some have paid this special request once, some more than once, but altogether this small group has paid in more than \$31,000.00 during that period. That money has gone for normal operating expenses as well as for special needs as shown on the report. If it had not been for this group of members the Association's finances would be in very serious condition.

"I mention this to show that 25c per bag is not taking care of the Association's needs.

"The bottom of the second page and the last page show the dues sent in by different warehouses."

Traffic Counsel Reports

Charles A. Stewart, Traffic Counsel for the Association, discussed tariffs on livestock shipping, mentioning that there were five divisions in the United States and that rates were changing constantly and much time has to be spent informing and analyzing of rules and regulations covering livestock rates. He brought out the relationship between producer and markets, saying that markets depend entirely on competition and must not get out of line. He called to the Association's attention the change involved in rates on livestock and meats. He said that the rate situation had become so important that many stock yard companies now employ counsel to represent them at all times. He said that drouth rates on hay, etc., are expected by the first part of 1954, and that the reduced rates would be 50% of the regular rate.

Murray Speaks

President Metcalfe introduced William J. Murray, Commissioner, Railroad Commission of Texas. Mr. Murray said all present were interested in oil as land owners, taxpayers, consumers and citizens. Oil has raised the living standard of America tremendously and in the next 25 years oil use will double and use of gas triple. He said oil would be the dominant source of energy in spite of atomic energy. Murray also said that in time of emergency the nation's present reserve producing capacity would be dangerously low. The nation could be in a serious spot if supply lines were cut, he said. America should encourage oil development but practice conservation.

Davidson and Hoggett Recognized

President Metcalfe expressed his appreciation that so many of the younger members of the sheep and wool industry were present and expressed his belief in the future of the wool industry. He recognized Duval Davidson and Pierce Hoggett and mentioned their great assistance in the Scabies Control work. He also paid tribute to Harry Moore, Manager of the El Paso Valley Cotton Association, El Paso, for his assistance in the Mexican Labor Program.

President Metcalfe introduced C.

B. Ray, Manager, Valley Farm Bureau, Mercedes, who discussed the Mexican Labor problem common to all along the border, and expressed his appreciation for the cooperation the bureau had from the TS&GRA. Ray explained to the meeting how the latest approach to solving this problem had started and the part the Farm Bureau had played. In commenting on Assistant Attorney General Rankin and his plan to stop wet backs by working out a satisfactory labor program. Ray said Rankin was very sincere. He thought that Rankin was not at first aware of all the difficulties that would be placed in his way but that given more time would be able to work something out. Ray said that Rankin first wanted to give the Labor Department a chance to work out something practical.

Dr. Price Reports on Blue Tongue

Persident Metcalfe introduced Dr. Price of the Sonora Experiment Station who gave a resume of what had been done toward stamping out Blue Tongue. Dr. Price told also of other work being carried on at the Sonora station and reported satisfactory progress toward a vaccine to immunize against Blue Tongue.

President Metcalfe recognized Tom Glaze, Director, Agricultural Research, Swift & Company, Chicago.

Lamb Committee

The Lamb Committee reported on plans made by Swift and Company to start a lamb promotion campaign after January 1, 1954. It also discussed the meeting of the Lamb Committee of the National Wool Growers in Ogden, Utah, October 7, 1953. The following report was submitted:

"We of the Lamb Committee of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association recommend and request that all of the members of the Association make a special effort to eat lamb and mutton when available — also to make a special effort to see that it is obtainable in the future — we think that in order to get other people to eat our lamb and mutton we should prove to them that we eat it ourselves and like it. The Lamb Committee further recommends the Association at this annual meeting held in San Antonio approve the deduction of 2c per head on all sheep and lambs sold on central markets, for the purpose of promoting dressed lamb and mutton. This deduction is to be on a voluntary basis."

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

President Metcalfe called the morning session to order at 9:45 A.M. He first introduced W. W. Jackson, Vice Chairman of the State Board of Education, who commented briefly on



WALTER PFLUGER
Edén
President



R. W. HODGE
Del Rio
First Vice-President

the problems of the Board of Education.

Sites Introduced to Membership

President Metcalfe introduced the state winner of the annual TS&GRA award, Bobby Sites of Wimberley, Texas. Bobby expressed appreciation to the association for sponsoring this award and also for the opportunity to attend the 4-H Club Congress.

Wool Panel

President Metcalfe then briefly discussed the wool panel program to follow, and turned the chair over to Fred T. Earwood, Wool Panel Chairman. Earwood made it clear how important improvement of wool and mohair is and presented the following members of the panel: C. M. Christman, Bollman Industries, San Marcos; P. E. Neale, Charge of Sheep and Wool, New Mexico A. & M. College; Nathan J. Allen, Jr., Charge of Sheep and Wool, Texas Technological College, and Stanley P. Davis, Charge of Wool and Mohair, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Willoughby Discusses Tariff Situation

Earwood then introduced Ray W. Willoughby, President, National Wool Growers Association, who reported on the work of the National for the year. He discussed in full the tariff situation.

The wool panel members answered questions involving wool preparation, comparison of foreign produced wool with domestic wool especially in regard to preparation. P. E. Neale discussed the work in New Mexico leading to improvement in that state's wool crop. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

President Metcalfe called the afternoon session to order at 1:40 P.M.

Allred Discusses Drouth Situation and Grasses

The President introduced W. B. Allred, Regional Range Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service. Allred reported on the effects of the three-year drouth on grass and other vegetation. He said some grasses stood the drouth better than others. Re-seeding will work on some soils and under some conditions but rest during the growing season is very necessary for grasses recovering from the drouth.



J. B. McCORD
Coleman
Second Vice-President

Wool Promotion

President Metcalfe introduced Sayers Farmer, who reported on some of the activities of the Wool Promotion Committee and had Miss Wool presented to the meeting.

President Metcalfe recognized Fred Earwood, Chairman of the Wool Improvement Committee, who moved that the Association go on record as favoring the Wool Improvement Program, seconded by Walter Pfluger, motion passed unanimously.

Amendments to Constitution

President Metcalfe presented two amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws passed by the September Directors' Meeting — one regarding change of term of Association president from one year to two years and the other, a change of title from "Secretary" to "Executive Secretary." After some discussion the convention voted down the first proposed amendment and accepted the second.

Directors Elected

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by Executive Secretary Williams, as follows:

Dick Alexander, John Alexander, R. N. Allen, Jack Allison, Lee Allison, Marcus Auld, W. E. Barr, Aubrey L. Baugh, Alvis Belcher, Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Herbert Brown, Mark L. Browne, Stanton Bundy, Jr., Earl Byrd, Jack Canning, Charles C. Canon, Jimmie Chittin, John P. Classen, Tom Collins, R. R. Coreth, K. Cowsert, Jno. L. Crouch, Harris Curtis, W. R. Cusenbary, Jas. L. Daniel, J. T. Davis, Murlin Davis, Aubrey DeLong, R. W. DuPuy, S. W. Dismukes, Jno. G. Dooley, O. D. Dooley, Walter G. Downie, T. L. Drisdale, J. C. Duncan, Sr., Armer Earwood, Fred T. Earwood, Arthur Eichenloff, Jim Espy, Worth Evans, Albert Faltin, Sayers Farmer, Horace Fawcett, R. B. Ferguson, W. J. Fields, Jr., Frank Faulk, F. D. Garrison, Alf. McD. Gilliat, Roger Gillis, Carlton Godbolt, Fred W. Hall, Arthur G. Harral, Jr., S. A. Hartgrove, Scott Hartgrove, Arthur Henderson, Tom Hinton, Loyd Herrington, Raymond Hicks, J. Ed Hill, R. W. Hodge, C. T. Holekamp, Gay, Howard, Henry Horn, Fred Horner, Bryan Hunt, Edwin Keeling, E. V. Jarrett, Frank Jones, Scott Keelson, T. A. Kincaid, Jr., G. R. Kothmann, J. W. Lawhon, Jr., Charles E. Long, J. B. McCord, E. F. McEntire, P. F. McIntosh, J. O. McLerran, Floyd McMullan, Jimmy Maddox, J. Price Maddox, Russell Martin, Edwin S. Mayer, Edwin S. Mayer, Jr., Sol Mayer, J. C. Mayfield, Stanley Mayfield, Ed L. Mears, Jr., Len M. Mertz, Penrose B. Metcalfe, Henry Mills, Jr., Jimmy Mills, Billy Morriss, W. L. Moody, IV, Guy Nations, Oscar Neunhoffer, Gerald Nicks, H. C. Noelke, Jr., W. S. Orr, Kelly Owen, Jimmy Pate, Rollie Peril, E. M. Peters, Carl Pfluger, Walter Pfluger, Miles Pierce, V. I. Pierce, Virgil J. Powell, Leonard Proctor, Jim Priour, Clayton Puckett, Felix Real, Jr., Watt Reynolds, Jr., Rod Richardson, Ray Ridenhower, Jimmy Rieck, Frank Roddie, Pat Rose, Jr., Joe Brown Ross, A. D. Rust, Herman Saenger, David Schmidt, Chas. Schreiner, III, L. A. Schreiner, Jno. R. Scott, Jr., Lance Sears, R. G. Sieker, Fred W. Shields, Harold B. Shull, Rodolf Smith, John E. Sorell, L. M. Stephens, W. T. Stewardson, Gordon Stewart, Adolf Stieler, Eugene Stieler, S. L. Stumberg, Sr., S. L. Stumberg, Jr., W. R. Stumberg, J. O. Taylor, Noble Taylor, R. M. Thomson, Jr., Geo. Tomlinson, John Treadwell, Watt Turner, J. W. Vance, Joe VanderStucken, J. D. Varga, C. B. Wardlaw, L. J. Wardlaw, C. R. White, W. B. Bankhead, W. J. Wilkinson, John T. Williams, Ed Willoughby, Ray Willoughby, Adam Wilson, Jr., B. E. Wilson, D. C. O. Wilson, Wm. B. Wilson, Dick Winters, Gus Witting, Tom D. Woods, Ray F. Wyatt.

President Metcalfe recognized Arthur Harral, Jr., who is now living in Missouri, as the director who had traveled the longest distance to attend the convention.

Auxiliary Report

Mrs. Walter Pfluger, outgoing president of the Woman's Auxiliary, read that Association's report to the convention.

The President next called for reports of all standing committees. The following reports were made:

Committee Reports

Predatory Animal Committee — No Report.

Traffic Committee — Fowler McEntire, Chairman, reported resolutions were prepared and given to the Resolutions Chairman.

Warehouse and Dues Committee — Edwin Mayer, Chairman — No Report.

Tax Committee — Horace Fawcett,

WILLOUGHBY REPORTS ON TARIFF

RAY W. WILLOUGHBY, San Angelo banker and ranchman, President of the National Wool Growers Association, in his address at the Convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association in San Antonio, declared that 1954 will be a "year of Decision" for the domestic sheep industry; that the tariff situation will be the deciding point whether sheepmen stay in business or abandon the industry.

Mr. Willoughby said that even though the Tariff Commission may present a favorable report on wool men's requests for a higher wool tariff, it is unlikely that the administration will approve the raise in tariff rates. He stated that the administration's theory is that higher tariffs would damage relations with Australia and New Zealand and that the administration would not want to risk losing the support of these countries should a national emergency arise and imported wool be badly needed.

He told the ranchmen that the Tariff Commission had been studying the wool situation and that a report was expected soon. He declared that he was not optimistic about the tariff outlook but urged he ranchmen to keep striving for a stronger tariff program to protect the domestic wool industry.

Chairman. Fawcett thanked members for funds donated for use of tax committee and recommended that ranchmen send unsigned copies of annual financial statement to Association office for use in future tax work.

Membership Committee — O. D. Dooley, Chairman, presented the following: The Committee recommends that the SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER magazine publish an article listing the accomplishments of the Association for the benefit of the sheep and goat industry, in order to inform all members and potential members of the value of the Association to their welfare.

College and Research Committee — Raymond Hicks, Chairman, reported several meetings of the committee and resolutions turned over to Resolutions Chairman.

Budget Committee — Walter Pfluger, Chairman, reported this committee approved a budget for 1954 of \$22,082.50 — \$182.50 less than budget for 1953, and moved its approval. It was seconded and passed.

Resolutions

Walter Pfluger, Chairman, Resolutions Committee, read the following resolutions and recommendations and moved their adopted. They were seconded and approved:

(1)

For many years there has been a great movement in this country for free trade between the United States and foreign countries. This culminated in the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act passed by Congress in the year 1934. The aims and purposes of this act are commendable but, like Socialism, it makes a beautiful theory which is not practical. Reciprocal Trade Agreements have been made with numerous foreign governments but we fail to see where there is any reciprocity involved.

Investigations show that the United States has reduced its tariffs under this Act until we now find that our average custom rate, on dutiable items only, is lower than those of most other countries with whom our country

deals. If there were included the value of all products on the free list then the average rate would be even much lower.

While the United States has been doing this, we are informed that foreign countries have failed to reduce their tariffs equally with those of this country and in addition have resorted to all sorts of schemes to circumvent what little protection is left to American producers. These schemes include such things as quotas, embargoes, currency manipulation, subsidies, and the like. To paraphrase a famous saying, "Reciprocity, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

The sincerity of foreign countries in regard to tariffs can be measured by which side of the fence they find themselves on. Witness a recent story in the Daily News Record which stated that "the Australian cotton textile industry is asking for more tariff protection because of higher wages" in the British, Indian, and Japanese cotton textile industries.

This Association has pointed out many times that tariffs have been part of our governmental and economic system since the first Congress of the United States. Tariff protection contributed greatly to the success and prosperity of this country.

It is our belief that there would be no wool industry in America today had there been no tariff protection and that the wool industry will sink in proportion to the reduction or elimination of these tariffs. This is true of other industries. LET'S NOT IMPORT A DEPRESSION!

Immigration laws were passed by Congress to restrict and control the great influx of laborers from beyond our borders. This was done at the demand of American labor in order, as they expressed it, to protect them from the competition of the foreigners who were coming over here and working for far less wages than the American worker was getting. But whether the foreigner is working at the same bench in this country or is working in his home land, the American worker must still compete with him because this product of his labor can be shipped into this country and sold for less than the product of the American laborer. Tariffs offer the worker in this country protection from the competition of this cheap foreign labor. Hence the laboring people of the United States should be strongly in favor of these tariff laws. Why they are not, is beyond our comprehension.

With these facts in mind, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association reiterates its historical stand in favor of ample tariff protection for American agriculture and industry but more particularly for protection for sheep, goats, wool and mohair, and the products manufactured therefrom.

We likewise reaffirm our opposition to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and urge Congress to recapture unto itself its sole right to set tariff rates and procedures by outright repeal of the Act or refusal for its extension.

Should Congress fail to do this, then we urge the abolition of the most-favored-nation clause in that Act; the broadening of the escape provision; the simplifying of the tariff point provision; the inclusion of precautionary provisions to prevent a signatory nation from importing goods solely for transmittal to the United States when those goods are on the favored list with respect to that country.

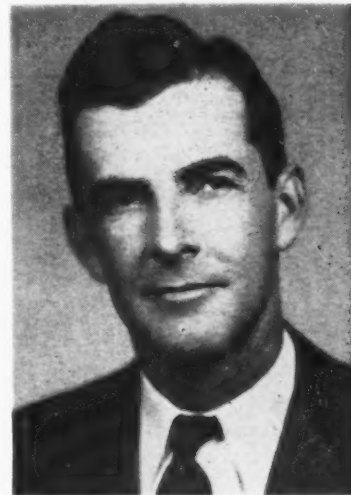
We furthermore ask that Congress amend the tariff law in some manner to compel compliance with present provisions in the law pertaining to the imposition of countervailing duties when other countries use means of nullifying or rendering ineffective the protection afforded domestic industry and agriculture; and also the provision for imposing duties on commodities threatened by foreign competition when there is a price support program under those commodities.

(2)

At the time the Democratic Party took over the government in 1932, a campaign for lowering tariffs and promoting foreign trade was begun. A great wave of sentiment for free trade swept the country.

Nearly all of the editorial writers, radio commentators, news columnists, lecturers — those who mould public opinion — preached the sermon of lower tariffs and freer foreign trade. This includes editorial comment in a

(Continued on page 56)



ERNEST WILLIAMS
San Angelo
Executive Secretary



Swift's Sheep Feeds

- **Sheep Breeder Cubes**—rich in stabilized vitamin A . . . maintain body weight and health to help produce stronger lambs and a bigger lamb crop.
- **Sheep Range Cubes**—furnish the correct combination of plant and animal protein for balancing the ration of sheep wintered on high quality roughage, where additional vitamin A is not needed.
- **Sheep Concentrate**—ideal for balancing drylot fattening rations. Furnishes plant and animal protein along with extra minerals. Helps make your grains and roughages go further to produce economical gains.
- **Swift's Mineral**—feed it free choice, with salt, to provide all the essential minerals all sheep need all year 'round.

Now is the time to lay in a full supply of Swift's Breeder Cubes. Especially fortified with stabilized vitamin A, these cubes provide the correct balance of plant and animal protein for maximum production of meat and wool . . . and all the essential nutrients needed to maintain body weight and health. Feed Swift's Breeder Cubes to your breeding flock and count on a bigger lamb crop and stronger, heavier lambs.

Produce more meat and wool

From 68 years' experience in handling livestock, Swift & Company knows the livestock feeding needs and makes feeds that pay dividends in top-quality lambs. Nutrition is our business . . . and what you buy in Swift's Sheep Feeds is *all nutrition*. There's a complete line of Swift's Feeds for all livestock and poultry. Order from your Feed Dealer and ask him about the free services offered by Swift's trained Serviceman.

SWIFT & COMPANY

FEED MILLS

Ft. Worth, Waco, Brownwood,
San Antonio, Harlingen, Terrell



Feed 'em the Swift Way, all the way

EDITORIAL



THOSE UNSPOKEN WORDS

OUTLOOK FOR 1954

THE OUTLOOK for 1954, both from a domestic and a world viewpoint appears encouraging, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. World supply of wool is expected to be about the same total in 1953-54 season as in 1952-53, with a slight increase in world production being offset by lower stocks on hand. Domestic production is expected to be somewhat lower next year due to the rate of sheep and lamb slaughter this year, indicating lower shorn production, while slaughter is expected to be less next year, reducing pulled production.

World consumption during the first half of this year is estimated to have been about 20 per cent above the previous year, and the rate of consumption had increased for seven consecutive quarters since the post-war low in the third quarter of 1951. Although domestic wool consumption followed the world trend during the first half of the year, it is expected that total increase for the year will not be quite as much percentage wise. With no great change in either consumer purchasing power or defense requirements, domestic mill consumption should be about the same as this year, as indications are that inventories of wool goods in manufacturing and distributional channels are in about the normal relation to retail sales.

From a price outlook, Australia has maintained prices near the June closing levels, somewhat above prices of a year ago, while domestic quotations were well above levels of a year ago in Boston. Growers received prices for shorn wool during the current marketing season averaging slightly above last year. Averages for the season will probably be slightly above both last year's prices and the national average loan rate.

With no changes in the interna-

tional situation, it is expected that wool prices generally will be relatively stable at least through the end of the Australian selling season in June, and domestic producers should receive approximately the same prices in 1954 as in 1953.

THIS ISSUE

THIS ISSUE of the magazine was planned as the post-convention issue and the Christmas issue. After the annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, which met in San Antonio November 2-3-4, it was found that there was such an abundance of material, much of it in the "must run" category, that immediate revision of the previous outline was mandatory. We sincerely regret that there was insufficient space to publish many of the splendid articles which we had on hand, together with pictures and illustrations. Under the circumstances we have had to set for future issues features that will, we believe, make them most interesting and entertaining. We will try to cover all the facets of the immensely interesting convention by bringing as complete reports as possible.

The staff of the magazine expresses its gratitude and thanks to the advertisers and contributors of articles in this issue of the publication and for those who have so generously supported the magazine during 1953. We know that the leaders of the Association, the members and officials of the Association also will appreciate this fine support which has made it possible to bring to the sheep and goatmen and their friends a year of richly informative and entertaining reading in these columns.

The staff of the magazine and the officials of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association take this method of expressing sincere wishes for the happiest of holiday seasons.

Your Daily Activity . . .

Have you stopped to consider how many essential activities of farming and ranching are centered in the services of your local bank?

Many of the routine services of the banking institution are taken as a matter of course — such as the safe-keeping of funds, the clearing of checks and many others.

Then there are times when you want to discuss matters concerning marketing, buying, management and perhaps financing. Naturally your thoughts are again centered in the services of men in your local bank who have a broad background of personal experience and whose job it is to serve you.

We invite you to talk your financial problems over with the friendly banker in your town.

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



Sam Butman . . . Pioneer Sheepman

By JACK B. TAYLOR

IN 1881, Sam Butman, adventurous 19-year-old son of a seafaring family, who had sailed to Spain as an able-bodied seaman at 18, left his home in Searsport, Maine, bound for Texas to seek his fortune. His train ticket read Baird, Texas — the end of the

line. He had \$150.00 in his pocket — gift from his sister for a return ticket — but he loaned the money to help build the first school in Merkel, and it was over twelve years before he got back to Searsport.

A man named Curtis gave him a job herding sheep at \$20.00 per month, near the town of Bell Plains, southwest of Baird. Old foundations are the only remains to mark the spot where Bell Plains, a sizable town, once stood — like casualty of other towns missed by the railroad.

A woodpecker's hole in an old mesquite tree served as a bank for Sam's savings until a bank was built in Abilene late in '82 or early '83.

Late in 1882, Sam, now a two-year veteran, became a Texas land owner with the purchase of the 320-acre claim of Ed and David Vickers in Mulberry Canyon, near the western edge of Taylor County, 15 miles southwest of Merkel. Price was \$1.50 per acre. He became a sheepman in June, 1882, when he bought 200 Rambouillet ewes and 30 lambs from Mr. Curtis.

Miss Madge Bell Vaughan came to Merkel from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1882 when her father became the first station agent at Merkel. In March 1884, in the depot at Merkel, Madge became Mrs. Sam Butman.

Through hard work, good management, and some luck, the family prospered until in 1888 the flock numbered 2,700 head of ewes and lambs. Range was free and few barbed wire fences limited its use; but Sam continued to add to his personal holdings by purchasing additional claims at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre. His cause was helped a great deal by a \$2,000.00 inheritance from his father's estate. Borrowed money, too, helped in expanding his operations.

All shearing was done by hand, and it was no problem to get shearers because of the good wages — 5c a head. A good hand could shear 40 to 50 head per day. Large flocks were herded into San Angelo for shearing, where 40 to 50 Mexican shearers worked under one shed.

Sam's flock ranged all the way to Devil's River, under nephew James Sargent's care. After one trip, Sam

recalls asking James if the cattlemen gave him any trouble. He answered, "No trouble. I was cussed from the time I started in until I came out, but the sheep grazed all the way." Sam remembers early fence-cutting, but said he never had any of his cut.

"Good sheep in my day sheared about as much as they do now, but there were lots of sorry, Mexican-type sheep in the country." He was a strong believer in using good bucks and bought most of his from Ohio Rambouillet buck breeders. Price was \$40.00 to \$70.00 per head. A good ewe could be obtained for around \$5.00. When asked if they had any wrinkles, he laughed and said, "Too many. But you know we never sold any lambs — there were no markets to send them to."

At the peak of his operations, Sam's flock numbered over 4,000, his cattle about 400 head, and his owned land, 9,000 acres. His cow herd grew from a start of 2 cows with steer calves. When asked whether he considered sheep or cattle more profitable, he answered, "Sheep — two to one."

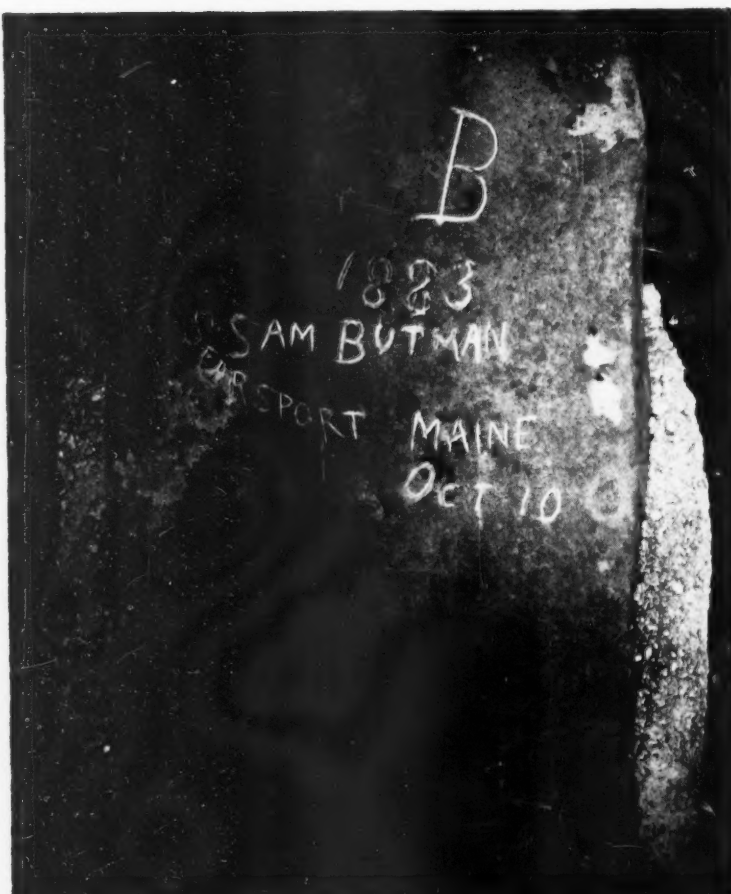
Mulberry Canyon was the round-up place for cattle. They were gathered from fifteen or more miles around, forming herds of over 4,000 head. "Representatives" from the various ranches looked after their bosses' interests at these gatherings. Sam doesn't consider himself much of a cowboy. "I was a sheepherder," he stated with pride.

"We went to church every Sunday, took our dinner, and stayed all day." They were charter members of the First Methodist Church, the white church, in Mulberry Canyon. "Our first services were held in an old dug-out."

"We didn't have time for entertainment. We didn't need any. Our work was our entertainment. Ranching was our pleasure in my day." He added that once in a while, they did get together for bronc ridings.

Main crops on Sam's farms were wheat, oats, and cane. Small grain was thrashed with a horse-powered machine using some 8 to 12 horses hooked to spokes of a large wheel — "Just like a merry-go-round." "We might thrash half a day to get enough grain just to feed the horses doing the work," Sam laughed. Cottonseed wasn't worth much, but Sam paid ginning charges for cotton farmers in return for their seed to feed his stock. He raised as high as 120% lamb crop some years.

Scab was the only serious threat to sheepmen. "We had no stomach worms or soremouth." Herders protected the flocks from the many coyotes, Mexican lions, and panthers, which could be heard every night. Foxes and other small varmints were



WHILE HIS SHEEP RESTED AT NOON,

— watering, Sam carved on this big sandstone rock. Though it's dated Oct. 10, 1883, Sam believes he must have been months doing the job. Some of the letters are 1/2-inch deep. His carving tool was probably a flint rock. A few years ago, his children moved it from the water hole to the front yard of the ranch home.

SAM BUTMAN AND THE SANDSTONE ROCK

— on which he carved his name while herding sheep in 1883. The tree was only a seedling at the side of the house when Sam moved to Mulberry Canyon. Early day relics adorn the fence.

very limited because the larger animals kept them killed out.

Deer and antelope were plentiful. Deer often came up to the house where the children's pet doe stayed at night. There were no hostile Indians around, but Sam recalls a band of Comanches "watering out" at his well below the house.

His wool was shipped to market at Boston, and Sam's first visit back East was to accompany a shipment of wool. "We were always short of cash," he recalls, "but then it didn't take much money to live in those days." "Why, we could buy all the Arbuckle coffee you could carry in your arms for a dollar, and the coupons, worth more than the coffee, went a long way toward buying our dry goods." The girls could have only one Sunday dress each during the winter, but they were made from the best woolen goods obtainable in Abilene. His daughters get a laugh now when they remember Sam used to call out, "Better put on your prettiest Sunday dress today, girls. We're all going to town." One of the highlights of the trip was eating "cafe-cooking" at long, family-style tables. Price for all you could eat was 25c.

When the Farmers and Merchants Bank was built in Merkel over 30 years ago, Sam was one of the promoters and original stockholders. He also bought stock in the Brown Dry Goods Company at Merkel. He helped promote and bought stock in the first cottonoil mill built in Abilene.

Since Mrs. Butman's death, 18 years ago, Sam has lived with their daughter, Lottie, in the Butman town house at Merkel; but Sam likes to visit the old ranch home that he built for his family in 1895. This 8-room home is remarkably well preserved and stands on the same spot occupied by their first house. It is now surrounded by numerous trees. One of these, a 5-branched giant mesquite, Sam says was only a small seedling when they bought the place, and Mrs. Butman tied it up to the original house to protect it.

Ten of Sam's thirteen children are still living, and all but one still live in the Mulberry Canyon vicinity and are in the stock farming business. Most of them raise sheep. Sam is a strong believer in the work of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and is a charter member of the Taylor County organization — a son-in-law, Tom Russom, is its current president. Sam, Jr., is a registered Rambouillet breeder.

Most of his holdings have been

SHEARING TIME ON THE BUTMAN RANCH IN 1896

Pens were located on the east side of Salt Branch on Elm Creek. The 2700 head averaged 8 pounds of wool. Sam Butman is on the far left in high-topped boots; nephew James Sargent, the herder, wears a derby hat. Others in the picture include (not identified), Bob Enslinger, Jim Brooks, Mack Beall, John Branden, Jim Casey, Charles Whitaker, and Si Dennis.

THE BUTMAN FLOCK IN 1887

2700 ewes and lambs — from a modest beginning in June, 1883, of 200 ewes and 30 lambs.



FIRST TEXAS HOME OF THE BUTMANS — AND ONE OF THE FIRST IN TAYLOR COUNTY

It was built by Ed and David Vickers in 1876 and purchased by Sam Butman in late 1882. Lumber was hauled from Fort Worth with ox and mule teams. Rafters were made from cedar and sills from live oak found in Mulberry Canyon. In the picture are, left to right, in the foreground, Will Butman; Evadene Carpenter (Mrs. Butman's sister); Abbie Butman Sloan — now living in Big Spring; Mrs. Butman is standing in the door, and Sam is on the far right. The log shed at the right was built to protect Sam's \$15.00 wagon. The picture was taken about 1890. The old house was moved to become a barn in 1895 when the new home was built. The oak sills and much of the lumber is still in service.





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Acceptance Comments of President Walter Pfluger

Fellow Members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association:

I ACCEPT the presidency of the Association with a feeling of deep humility and a sense of inadequacy. I realize that there are many among you who are far more capable of performing the duties of the office. I invite and will readily accept your advice, counsel and help in all matters confronting us this coming year.

The Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association is a service organization and not a social organization — as some think. The only reason for its existence is to be of service and I mean by service to promote and protect the economic welfare of all who are directly interested in the sheep and goat industry.

I pledge to you my time and ability this coming year to work to that end and I call upon each and every member to actively support the work of our Association. In order for us to continue to grow bigger and promote the welfare of our industry we must:

1. Make our Association strong financially through increased membership and adequate dues assessed commensurate with the demands made upon the Association. No organization can operate to maximum efficiency that is financially handicapped. During the past six or seven years the officers of the Association have had to make special requests for funds. Only 5% of the members responded to the \$1.00 per bag request but paid in approximately \$30,000.00 which was sufficient to keep us out of the red. I do not think this is a healthy condition, nor does it lend itself to the growth of our Association.

2. We must talk lamb and practice what we talk by eating lamb and mutton. The states of Massachusetts, New York, California and New Jersey consume approximately 15 to 20 pounds of lamb per person. In Texas where we raise more lambs than any other state in the union, we consume less than one pound per person.

3. We must talk the merits of wool and practice what we talk by wearing wool and demanding woolen fabrics in our car upholstery, household furnishings and on every occasion that we have a choice between wool and synthetics.

4. Each and every director should keep himself informed on current activities, projects and accomplishments of the Association in order that he can intelligently advise all those directly or indirectly interested in the sheep and goat industry on what the Association is doing, has done and plans to do for the industry.

5. The membership committee is to be commended for its fine work during the past year and I call upon you to continue your drive for new members and to retain old ones. In keeping with the resolution passed at the third quarterly meeting in San Angelo by this committee, I plan to visit as many warehouses this coming year as my time and business will permit. I call upon the directors of the membership committee to meet with me and accompany me on my visit to the warehouses in your respective locality or city.

6. The drouth has been severe — very damaging to our morale and has taken a heavy toll of our finances and reserves. However, a few bright spots now appear in the picture. We have had some rain over most of the sheep country, and the weather man for the first time in three years has indicated that there are signs the drouth might be breaking. We have a shortage of sheep and not a surplus to plague us. In view of this I feel confident that we will return to a normal and more prosperous operation in the year 1954.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you my appreciation and gratitude for the high honor bestowed upon me. I will do my best and I hope when my tenure of office is completed one year from now that I will have merited your trust and confidence.

ANGELO MERCHANTS GREET ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

A GOOD delegation of San Angelo business men attended the convention of sheep and goat men although San Angelo was not making a bid for any meeting. These merchants attended to greet their friends among the ranch people and to indicate their interest in the industry. The program was most interesting to the businessmen and many commented that the discussions were most valuable and interesting.

Attending sessions of the TS&GRA as a "goodwill" gesture were the following San Angeloans: T. C. (Tiny) Lucas, insurance salesman; Fred Kennedy, Budweiser distributor; Guy Rutherford, credit manager at Hemphill-Wells Co.; E. C. Gunter, merchant; W. Alvin Agnell, manager of the Firestone Stores; Don Hunsaker, vice-president of General Telephone

Company of the Southwest; Otis Stewart, manager of the Cactus Hotel; Herman Perry, vice-president of San Angelo National Bank; L. B. Horton Sr., insurance and real estate man; and Dick Post, assistant manager of the San Angelo Board of City Development and Chamber of Commerce. Stewart is president of the Board of City Development while Lucas and Agnell are directors. The trip boosting San Angelo was sponsored by the Board of City Development.

R. Beal Pumphrey, the representative of the Union Stock Yards, San Antonio, was his usual helpful self, during the convention of sheep and goat men. Many ranchmen expressed their gratitude for the favors, large and small, that he was able to provide. His help in lining up radio and television appearances for "Miss Wool," Kathryn Gromatzky, was also most timely and appreciated.

MRS. JO BLANCHE PFLUGER, EDEN, PRESENTS

Report of Woman's Auxiliary

I AM submitting a report of the activities of the Woman's Auxiliary for the year 1953.

In December of 1952 I represented the Texas Auxiliary at the National Convention in Chicago. Miss Janet Lee, Miss Wool of 1952, was introduced at the convention and made a very favorable impression.

Our two chief projects for 1952 were the promotion of lamb and wool.

Mrs. John Alexander, State Lamb Chairman, worked diligently in the promotion of the sale of lamb. She appointed members of the auxiliary as co-workers to assist in the various towns in promoting the sale of lamb. In this, she used radio, pamphlets, and other advertising mediums. Clint Shirley of the Shirley Commission Co. of Fort Worth assisted in the lamb program by having Swift & Co. cure several hundred legs of lamb and shoulders. This processing method was highly successful and met with unanimous approval. Mrs. Alexander is to be commended for her untiring efforts.

Mrs. Edwin Mayer, Sr., was our State Wool Promotion Chairman.

First — The auxiliary gave a fifty dollar certificate for the best garment made of wool in the State 4-H Club contest, which is sponsored by the extension service of A. & M. College. This fifty dollar certificate is to be used for the purchase of wool material and findings. It was won by Prella Francene Mays of Velasco, Texas.

Our big wool project was our Miss Wool Contest. To properly organize and get this project underway, President Penrose Metcalfe appointed three men, Sayers Farmer, J. B. McCord, and H. C. Noelke, to work with the wool committee of the auxiliary. The auxiliary committee is composed of Mrs. Edwin Mayer, Chairman, Mrs. Willie B. Wilson, Mrs. H. C. Noelke, and Miss Gladys Mayer.

In 1952 the association paid expenses amounting to approximately \$2,500.00 on the Miss Wool Contest. No organized planning had been made for keeping Miss Wool before the public and as a result funds were limited for this purpose. The Board of City Development of San Angelo offered to finance the contest with the understanding that it would be held in San Angelo during their Fall Fiesta. This offer was accepted by the Committee. The Board of City Development spent \$2,833.85. To give you an idea of how the money was spent, I will list a few major items:

Stage	\$600.00
Commentator	125.00
Music for Review	100.00
City Hall	107.50
Cactus Hotel for girls and judges	556.75
Formal wool dress given to each girl including the Coronation dress for Miss Wool	762.50

The garments and accessories valued at \$5,000.00 were donated by the manufacturers and designers through the cooperation of the San Angelo merchants. The auxiliary is very grateful to these merchants who made our contest so successful.

Since the Board of City Development has provided the money for the contest the Miss Wool Committee can now use the funds provided by the association for the presentation of Miss Wool and for publicity necessary for the success of the project.

The Miss Wool Contest was held in San Angelo, September 4th. Miss Kathryn Gromatzky, of San Angelo and Eden, was chosen Miss Wool of 1953. She has appeared on radio and television in San Angelo, has appeared in person in Kerrville and Ballinger, where she modelled garments that she had won. Miss Wool is working in Dallas, where she recently appeared at the State Fair. Plans have been made for appearances on radio and television in California and then her presentation at the National Convention in Long Beach in December.

In conclusion I want to express our appreciation to the men's organization for its assistance in our wool and lamb promotion work.



MRS. JOHN ALEXANDER

ONE OF the Association's most active Women's Auxiliary members was elected to head the women's activities for the coming year. Mrs. John Alexander of San Saba has long been closely identified with the Auxiliary program and has been most successful in her aggressive work in lamb advertising.

Also elected was Mrs. S. L. Stumberg, Sanderson, Vice-President; Mrs. Oscar Neunhoffer, Kerrville, Secretary; Mrs. Gus Witting, Jr., Junction, Second Vice-President, and Mrs. R. M. Thompson, Austin, Treasurer.

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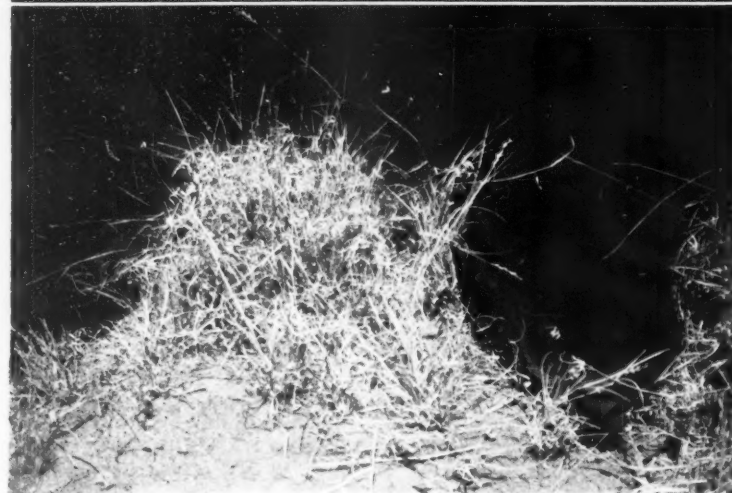
San Angelo, Texas

IN THE SHEEP AND GOAT COUNTRY . . .

Drouth Effects on Range Plants

By B. W. ALLRED
Soil Conservation Service
Fort Worth, Texas

An Address to the Annual Convention
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association



IT WOULD be sheer guess work to say the Texas drouth, the longest on record, is broken. We know that all drouths are followed by wetter years, hence the late summer and fall rains which have brightened range and pasture outlook may indicate that severe drouth may be cracking around the edges.

In the state's ranching area, grass production has been severely cut down and livestock operators have been forced to sell or ship out large percentages of animals generally kept on farms and ranches.

In Howard, Reagan and Mitchell counties, stockmen shipped out an estimated 80 to 90 percent of their animals to market or to grazing areas elsewhere. Outward movement of livestock was 60 to 80 percent in 20 other counties. In 32 counties stockmen shipped out 40 to 60 percent of their animals and in 48 counties, 20 to 40 percent.

This longest drouth in history lasted three to four years in the driest spots although some areas have been dry for 7 years. Short hay and grass supplies shot prices for these feeds so high they cost more than returns from the livestock that ate the grass and hay. With each succeeding drouth the weakened range plants are depleted more than the last. Therefore there is universal interest over this continuous grass depletion because of the 115 million acres of Texas grazing land, over 75 percent can only be used for grazing purposes. Drouth may come and go, prices may go up and down, but this large segment of Texas must remain as grazing land because it is either too wet, dry, steep, sandy or shallow to be used safely as farm land.

Preliminary surveys of range plant conditions made by Soil Conservation Service men in Texas Soil Conservation Districts on areas where sheep and goats are raised indicate that while rather severe plant losses have occurred, the percent of dead plants has been less than generally expected. Plant survival surveys were made only in those areas where the late summer

rainfall was sufficient to bring living plant roots to life.

Generally the surveys show the following:

1. All grazing land, regardless whether it was grazed or not, had some plants killed. It requires about 400 or 500 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry grass. Drouthy ranges provided too little moisture to let all the plants live and reproduce.

2. Ranges that had a lot of the better grasses on them before the drouth are coming out of it with enough live grass to restock the ranges with good kinds of grass.

3. Considerable grass and better forbs or non-grassy herbs survived in brush where animals have been unable to graze.

4. Areas without brush lost proportionately more grass than brushy ranges except where light grazing was practiced. One exception is on sandy shinnery oak ranges at Cheyenne, Oklahoma.

5. Ranges that have had moderate grazing are resurrecting faster than those on which heavy grazing had been practiced.

6. Moderately grazed ranges are getting well about as fast as those in comparable condition but which had not been grazed for several years.

7. Vegetation on rocky ranges survived better than on hard land. This is due to two main reasons. The better and deeper rooted grasses lasted longer on rocky ranges because moisture conditions are better there than on hard lands. Grazing usually is heavier on hard lands because they are smoother and easier reached by the livestock. The taller grasses are grazed out first and are replaced by buffalograss and curlymesquite which are killed easily by drouth. Runoff from rain is greatest from poorly covered hard lands. Also moisture from rain does not penetrate very deep into hard land soils, hence evaporation is high. Little water is available for plant growth under such conditions.

8. All plants survived best on the better managed ranges.

(Continued on page 14)

Burrograss is one of the poorer kinds of forage plants that suffered great death losses during the drouth.

As much as 60 to 90 per cent of buffalograss was killed where the drouth was most severe and grazing the heaviest.

Drouth losses on perennial threeawn were tremendous, but new plants are coming back in abundance from seed where late summer rains were plentiful.

Curlymesquite suffered terrific losses from drouth, but is spreading rapidly again from vine-like stems called stolons.



Little bluestem, as well as big bluestem, Indiangrass and switchgrass, went through the drouth in surprisingly good condition.

One of the very good grasses that withstood the drouth the best was sidecoats grama.

Ranch hand burning spines from prickly pear so that hungry drouth-stricken livestock can use the prickly pear for food.

The best way to condition the range against drouth is to graze it correctly during wet years so that the better deep rooted grasses can thicken up and develop strength to hold them over during lean years to come.

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Drouth Effect

(Continued from page 12)

Generally the taller and deeper rooted grasses survived the best. These plants are called decreasers. They are the first to go out under heavy use. However, they survive and produce normally under correct grazing use. Death losses on this group of grasses ran 5 to 30 percent. Some of these are sidecoats grama, bluestems of all kinds, green sprangletop and vine-mesquite.

We have another group of grasses called increasers which suffered more from drouth than the decreasers. They are called increasers because under heavy grazing in normal times they replace decreasers until grazing becomes abnormally heavy, then they too are thinned out or become replaced by inferior plants. Drouth losses on this group ran from 25 to 90 percent. Some of these grasses are tobosa, buffalograss, curlymesquite, threacawn or needlegrass and hairy grama.

When the grazing becomes heavy enough to thin out this group of grasses they are replaced by lower order grasses called invaders. These are short rooted and death losses during

the drouth ran from 35 to 95 percent. Some of these invaders are red grama, red lovegrass, hairy triodia, Wright's threacawn, burrograss and the annual weeds.

Some trees and brush were killed by drouth but it is too early to appraise losses on this class of vegetation because many apparently dead plants still may sprout from live roots next spring.

Live oak is one tree that suffered considerably from drouth. In many places, trees ranging from 250 to 500 years old died.

A check on grass seedlings indicates the following to date:

1. Seedlings from the taller grasses are still scarce. Generally there are fewer of the taller grasses left to produce seed. The exception to this is cane and silver bluestem, both of which produce a great many feathery seeds which are blown considerable distances from mother plants. The seeds germinate readily and seedlings are hardy.

2. Buffalograss and curlymesquite are making a quick come-back from stolons, the vine-like stems that aid their spread. Some seed of these two grasses also have sprouted new plants. Threacawn is making a rapid come-back from seed. As many as 5 to 50 seedling per square foot were counted on some rocky sites.

Tobosa is thickening up fast from short rootstocks.

Where repeatedly good rains have fallen, there is a rash of grass and weedy invaders showing up. Among these are red grama, burrograss, red lovegrass, hairy triodia, Wright's threacawn and annual weeds, including poisonous bitterweed.

The foregoing gives a preliminary indication of how well range plants have withstood the drouth. It will be two or three years before an accurate appraisal can be made. For one thing, a lot of country has had too little rain to give plants an opportunity to revive. Also there are many sickly buds that may not revive before 1 to 3 years have passed.

Before the drouth it was estimated that 10 to 12 million acres of range land needed to have seed planted on them in order to restore their productivity. We are afraid that the present drouth has added another 3 or 4 million acres to that unfortunate condition. The rate of grass loss during this drouth has been the heaviest in man's history.

A great deal is needed and much can be done to resurrect the remaining grasslands which have enough good grass left to replant them naturally.

Light grazing is essential and summer rest will help these convalescing

grasslands. Our weakened grasses, like men weakened by starvation and sickness, need special care while they gain strength. Part of the ranges can be summer rested and grazed in winter until the grass condition has improved. When they have made a good improvement they may be grazed in summer while some of the other ranges are rested.

During the last 75 years the surface soil on millions of acres of ranges has been converted to pavement. The bare soil with its heavy crust sheds water instead of absorbing it. At best moisture penetration is too slight to germinate grass seed or let seedlings survive. The scalding sun evaporates the moisture and cooks the tender seedlings.

Before natural or artificial planting can be successful this flinty crust must be broken and the soil roughened enough to hold water until it soaks into the soil.

The pitting machine is one implement that soil conservation district cooperators have used successfully on hard lands to break the soil crust and leave water holding cups in the land. Plows with offset discs pulled with tractors perform this operation which creates an admirable seed bed for seeding range grasses. This equipment cannot be used in tall or dense brush.

(Continued on page 62)

THE LIVESTOCK AUCTION COMPANIES HAVE CREATED A NEW CONCEPT OF EFFICIENT MARKETING . . .

Here on this page have been developed the reasons why the growers, the buyers and the communities have favored the auction method —

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Richard Drake, Mgr., Box 171, El Paso, Tex..... Sale Tuesday

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J. B. Webster, Mgr., San Angelo..... Sales Monday, Saturday

UVALDE LIVESTOCK SALES COMPANY

Uvalde Sale Saturday

Lower Cost Feeding?

The scientists' new "rumen seeding" may be the real inside story which feeders have been looking for



Research scientists are now "seeding" the paunch, or rumen, of cattle, calves and lambs with millions of extra bacteria. They are boosting the paunch population with new microscopic "bugs" . . . the kinds that may help those already present in breaking down feeds and changing them into digestible nutrients. That would mean "money in the bank"!

Researchers are learning many of the secrets of bacterial fermentation that enables four-stomach animals to convert roughages and other feeds into meat. But they still have a lot of work to do. They want to know the answers to many more questions about the different kinds of "bugs" . . . the enzymes they produce . . . how livestock men can put them to practical use . . . many other unknowns. These answers may help avoid pitfalls.

Continued research on "rumen seeding," the scientists hope, may produce this practical result: *Feed fortified with the right kind of "bugs" may allow range animals coming off the range to be put on full feed in days instead of weeks.* Faster, more economical gains appear to be possible because the new "bugs" or "what goes with them" are needed in the paunch for quick adjustment to feed-lot feeding.

Another thing: Evidence indicates that



"paunch seeding" in the form of special "bug pills" can also be effective in bringing cattle, calves and lambs with digestive ailments back to good health. One example: Western lambs shipped to the Corn Belt refused to eat and drink upon arrival. A "paunch seeding" treatment caused a satisfactory response.

"Paunch seeding" may soon be out of the laboratory and experimental stage . . . and become another way to lower your feeding costs through healthier, faster-gaining cattle, calves and lambs . . . better utilization of all feeds, with less waste and more gain per pound of feed fed. Watch for further developments on "paunch seeding."

Martha Logan's Recipe for

BARBECUED RIBS

4 pounds pork spareribs	4 teaspoons celery seed
Garlic salt	1 1/2 teaspoons chili powder
1/2 cup vinegar	1 cup catsup
1 teaspoon salt	1/4 cup sugar
1 teaspoon dry mustard	1 teaspoon paprika
	1 teaspoon pepper

Cut ribs into serving pieces and sprinkle them generously with garlic salt. Place them in a baking pan. Combine all remaining ingredients and pour this sauce over the ribs. Bake in a slow oven (325° F.) 2 1/2 hours. Spoon the sauce over the ribs every half hour to be sure all the ribs are well coated with sauce. Yield: 5 to 6 servings.



Adequate Protein for Productive Farm Animals

by George K. Davis,
Agricultural Experiment Station,
Gainesville, Florida

Be sure your young animals kept for breeding stock get adequate amounts of protein. This is particularly important between weaning and breeding ages. By keeping protein intake high, along with vitamins and minerals, you can improve the productive potential of your breeding stock. And maximum production of healthy offspring is essential to a profitable livestock operation.

Cows that drop calves every year for 10 to 12 years; sows that can raise up to eight good-sized litters; ewes that live to lamb regularly for 5 or 6 years . . . these are the type of animals that pay their way on farms and ranches. And protein is the most important factor in maintaining a longer productive life.

For example, gilts intended to be used for breeding purposes are quite likely to be fed the same ration as market hogs. Actually, to develop gilts into prolific sows, they should get a ration containing 10 to 20 per cent more protein shortly after weaning. All too often beef cattle go through a "protein starvation" period in winter. A 200-lb. calf has a digestible protein requirement equivalent to the maintenance requirement of a mature 1,000-lb. cow. Dairy cows frequently get inadequate protein when dry. This shortage of protein results in loss of weight, particularly "muscle" weight. Then, when feed is increased, the cattle regain fat tissue, but not the lost muscle tissue. And this results in a shortened productive life.

Rapidly growing lambs have a greater need for digestible protein than mature ewes. Unless the lamb is fed adequate protein while growing, her productive life will be impaired. If you want long-lived, top-notch producers, you should select your breeding stock early and put them on a high protein ration during the growing period.



Who Benefits?

"Who benefits when cattle and other livestock prices decline?" That's a good question. Actually, both producers and meat packers stand to lose on a declining market. Meat packers don't like sharp breaks in livestock prices any more than producers do.

For example, Swift owns many hundreds of cattle at all times . . . in transit, or awaiting plant slaughtering schedules. When cattle prices drop 50¢ per hundredweight, it means the value of every 1,000-lb. head Swift owns drops \$5. Also, there's a big risk of further losses on a declining dressed beef market—because of the time required to process, distribute, and sell the beef. This takes about seven to fourteen days . . . even longer for hides, which require about thirty days in cure.

Meat packers do not buy livestock at low levels and freeze great supplies of meat to sell when prices are higher. The quantity of beef, lamb and veal in storage at any one time is never as much as 3% of a year's slaughter.

When wholesale prices drop sharply, meat packers also have big losses. Sometimes part of those losses may be made up by price increases. But since price rises are usually due to scarcity, a packer never owns as much livestock and meat when prices rise as when prices decline.

Instead of sharp price changes . . . up or down . . . volume is one of the biggest



factors in meat packer profits. Many overhead costs, such as buildings, equipment, taxes, etc. remain the same regardless of whether the volume of meat handled is big or small. When the volume is doubled, we are able to spread these costs over twice as many pounds of meat.



It is the ultimate consumer of meat who usually benefits when livestock prices decline. This is due to price concessions which meat packers usually must make in order to sell the increased supply of meat.

Then retailers can price their meats attractively . . . and induce new and regular customers to buy more meat at the lower prices. Thus price constantly moves to balance supply and demand—and meat does not "back up" to glut markets, but is bought and consumed.

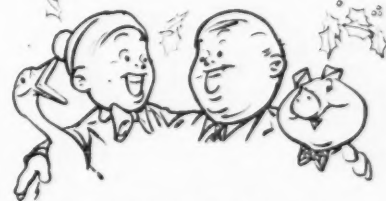
Consumers have had more total beef, lamb and veal to eat this year than in 1952 . . . about 14 lbs. more per person. They have also benefited as a result of the decline in cattle, lamb, and calf prices. For instance, the latest government figures available at press time show that the average September retail price of round steak in Chicago stores was down 20% from a year ago . . . rib roasts—down 21% . . . hamburger—down 32% . . . and chuck roasts—down 29%.

Government average monthly figures also show that wholesale meat prices and livestock prices have moved up and down together.

Tom Glazer

Agricultural Research Department

OUR CITY COUSIN



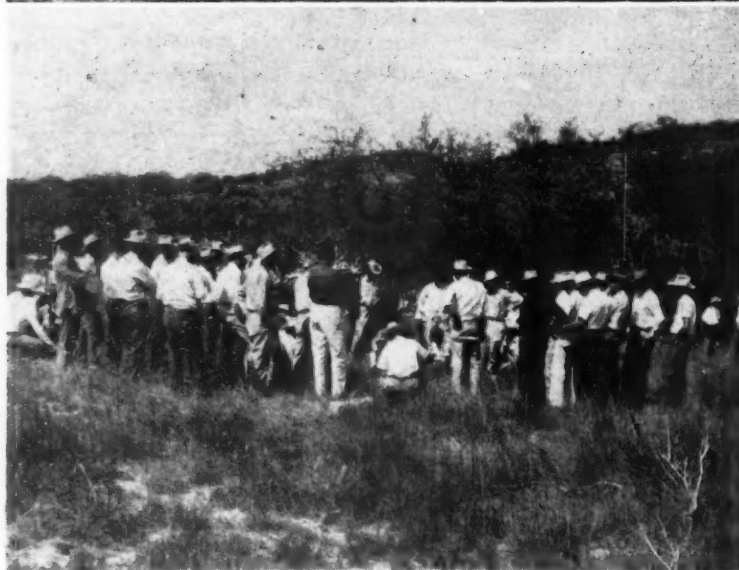
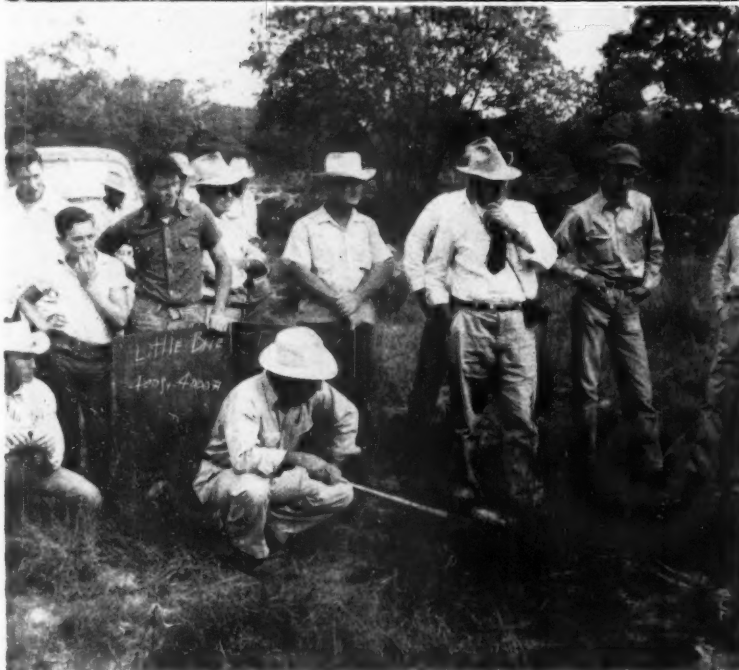
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City Cousin and Country Cousin
Wish a very Merry Christmas
And a Happy New Year.

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Ranchmen Study Range Deferment



APPROXIMATELY 100 ranchmen, businessmen, and F.F.A. boys made range visits to Bandera County ranches of Bob Mansfield and Jack Focke on October 16th, 1953.

The tour, which started at 9:00 A.M., made the first stop at Bob Mansfield's ranch in the Myrtle Creek area. Here a brief summary of range deferment practices was given by the owner. A. H. Walker, Extension Range Specialist, identified the grasses present on the deferred range and pointed out the better grasses that should become more abundant in order to increase the stocking rate on the improving range. Dean Isaacs and Walton Daniels of the Bandera SCS displayed a grass clipping demonstration that proved that some of the better grasses yielded three times more forage per acre as compared with the undesirable grasses. Dr. V. A. Young, head of the Range Department of A.

& M. College, followed with a discussion on range classes and land capabilities in a deferred grazing system.

On the Jack Focke Ranch in the Privilege Creek Area, range deferment and brush eradication were the chief topics of discussion. Moisture penetration tests set up by the SCS revealed that two to three times more moisture was absorbed by the range land in good condition as compared to range with no cover or range cover of low value plants. A. H. Walker pointed out that trees and brush covering the range land take thousands of pounds of moisture from the soil that could be used for grass production.

At noon a free barbecue lunch was served at the Privilege Creek Park. Otis Armstrong of the State SCS district spoke on conservating the land to grow more and better grass.

STUDYING THE RANGE

A. H. Walker, Extension Range Specialist, identifies climax grass plants on a deferred pasture at the Bob Mansfield ranch and points out some good range management practices to the drouth-stricken ranchers.

Dr. V. A. Young, Head of the Range Department at A. & M. College, discusses range classes and land capabilities as Dean Isaacs of the SCS points to little bluestem plants on the deferred range at Jack Focke's.

Jack L. Groff, County Agent, center foreground, opens group discussion on brush eradication and range management on the Jack Focke ranch.

TEXAS A&M OFFICIALS MEET RANCHMEN

THREE TEXAS A. & M. College officials appeared on the program of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association at San Antonio and they made a splendid impression on the ranchmen. The officials were Dr. David H. Morgan, President; Dr. Charles N. Shepardson, Dean of the School of Agriculture, and Dr. T. R. Timm, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology.

Dr. Morgan promised the ranchmen full cooperation and careful consideration of their recommendations. He outlined the Texas A. & M. College organization in answer to many questions on this subject.

Dr. Shepardson explained the theory of teaching in the School of Agriculture in one of the most appreciated speeches of the convention. He declared that it was the objective of the college to provide the student the basic techniques and the ability to adjust himself to rapidly changing times rather than teaching in mechanical skills more properly learned upon the farm and ranch.

Dr. Timm discussed some of the economic problems facing agriculture. He predicted little change in the market conditions within the next year. A more detailed report of Dr. Timm's discussion will be presented in the near future.

Sam Oglesby recently sold from his Eldorado ranch 714 84-pound mutton lambs at 17 cents through Otho Drake.

"WATCH KEMP" SAYS WAREHOUSEMAN

FRED EARWOOD, Sonora warehouseman and ranchman, has stressed in several discussions recently the need for mohair growers to properly prepare their mohair clips. He deplored the increasing amount of kemp in the mohair clips. Kemp is the large, coarse hair found in varying amounts in the goat flocks of Texas. The tendency of the ranchman to run a few Spanish goats for "eating purposes" has lent itself to crossbreed these goats with the Angora. "The harm in crossing Spanish goats with Angoras is very damaging to the Texas mohair clip and mills are watching with increasing concern."

"Our Angora goats have come a long way since the first were brought from Turkey. It is not right that this progress should suffer through the carelessness of a few growers who allow crossbred hair to get with the good mohair," declares Mr. Earwood. "We are far ahead of either South Africa or Turkey in our Angora goat breeding and if we can make as much progress in the next ten years as we have in the past we will solve a great many marketing problems."

NEED MORE YOUNG ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS

THE ANGORA goat breeders at Rocksprings discussed ways of interesting more young ranchmen in the breeding of Angora goats. About the only domestic livestock of the world today decreasing in numbers are donkeys, for which there is little or no demand, horses, for which there is a decreasing demand, and Angora goats, of which there seldom has been enough to supply the demand for mohair.

It was pointed out that there are some outstanding young men interested in Angora goats — Bobby Sites, Wimberly, recently honored by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association for his notable work in goat production and given the state 4-H Club award in that field; Leslie Pepper of San Antonio, who is following in the footsteps of his father, Claude Pepper, who was one of the state's most widely known breeders, and Jess Whitley of Brackettville, probably the newest member of the Angora goat breed association.

"There's plenty of room in the goat business," declared the veteran breeders at Rocksprings.

Emery, Russell and Goodrich, Boston, through Jack Hughes, San Angelo, recently purchased about 60,000 pounds of fall wool from the Joe B. Blakeney warehouse of San Angelo at from 55 cents to 65 cents, to clean the warehouse.

NEED INFORMATION

HORACE FAWCETT, Val Verde County ranchman, in reporting to the members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association at San Antonio, asked the growers to consider the building up of a file of "unimpeachable" information on ranch income and out-go from accountants' report of income tax returns of individual ranchmen. "This would enable the representatives to go to Washington with accurate figures upon which to base arguments. Hitherto our statements have too frequently been just that without supporting figures of profit or loss or costs, etc. We have felt the need severely at times for figures backed by an auditor's statement. If we could get these into the Association office for future use I believe they would prove invaluable. Of course, no name or names would be necessary or used," he pointed out.

SELLS SHOW RAM

OVEY TALIAFERRO, Rambouillet breeder of Eden, Texas, writes the magazine that:

"The third place yearling ram of the State Fair of Texas shown by me sold on October 26 to A. H. Floyd, another Eden Rambouillet breeder, for \$250. Mr. Floyd stated he wanted to keep a good sheep like that in Concho County. He had a good six-inch staple wool."

A New Zealand grower recently sold a Romney ram to a South American buyer for \$5,000.

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Annual Report of The President

PRESENTED BY PENROSE METCALFE
TO ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP,
SAN ANTONIO, NOVEMBER 4

THOSE OF you who were present last year when I was installed as president of this Association may recall that in the brief remarks I made at that time I said that I did not intend to preside over the disintegration of this Association.

I am sure it was apparent to all of you that those remarks were inspired by the realization all of us had that during the year just beginning we were confronted with some of the most crucial times in the history of the Association. In this position we were entirely correct, the only thing was that I believe we underestimated the gravity of things, for we thought then that surely the drought could not last much longer, but unfortunately it not only held on but got even worse.

Committee Appointments

One of my first official acts was to appoint the committees for the year, and in doing this I gave most of them a general shake-up and in addition appointed several new ones. One of these was a new Committee on Membership which I prevailed upon Buster Dooley to head and with Adolph Sticler as vice-chairman, and on which I assigned members from practically every county in this area. This committee took its duties very seriously and put under way plans that have helped greatly. Through the work of this committee in co-operation with the Committee on Warehouse & Dues, of which Edwin Mayer has been chairman and Virgil Powell vice-chairman, and with the effective and necessary help of the warehousemen, our dues and membership have been

maintained at a high level and we have been able to operate with a balanced budget through the year.

Warehousemen Thanked

One thing that has helped keep us on an even keel this year has been the fact that quite a lot of the 1952 wool was not sold until 1953 with a corresponding amount of dues coming in this year that would not normally accrue. I want to congratulate these two committees, and the warehousemen particularly, for their fine record this year.

At the close of the year last fall we had a net membership of some 6,700 and at the same time this year — in spite of drought, poor prices, and other troubles — we had some 6,400 members. Furthermore, at the same time last year we had collected in regular dues some \$24,000.00 and this year had collected some \$31,400.00; the increase is due in part to the fact heretofore mentioned that a fair part of the 1952 clip had not been sold until this year. This does not account for all of the increase which is attributable to the continuous hammering of the members, directors, officers and warehousemen to collect the dues and keep our Association with a balanced budget.

One Dollar Per Bag

In addition to the regular dues, there was also collected some \$3,500 which was sent in by some of the members at a dollar per bag for the special needs of the Association; this has been used in its entirety to meet the needs of the Allied Wool Industry Committee's expenses. This need arose after the last annual meeting and was so imperative that these spe-

cial funds were asked for, received and so expended.

Wool Survey

We sent out some questionnaires late in the spring to ascertain the amount of wool and mohair actually handled by the warehouses in this area and met very good co-operation from the warehousemen. This showed that up until about the middle of July the warehouses had received 33,000,000 pounds of 12-months wool, of which 5,500,000 was at that time unsold, but the majority of which has since been sold; in addition they had received 5,300,000 of 8-months wool of which practically all was then sold. At an average of 185 pounds to the bag, this would represent some 207,000 bags of wool handled. In addition there was handled some 5,000,000 pounds of adult mohair and 850,000 pounds of kid hair, of a total of 5,850,000 pounds of mohair, which represents some 9,500 bags of mohair. Had we been able to collect dues on all the wool produced this would have meant a total amount of \$55,000.00 at 25c per bag. This does not represent a true picture of the wool sold, however, because in parts of the area there are a very large number of quite small clips which are bought direct by the warehouseman and on such clips it is very difficult to collect the dues from the grower. I cite these figures mainly to show two things: First that the warehouseman is doing a mighty good job in most instances, and second to emphasize the need for all our members to keep up a perennial campaign of selling to ALL growers the accomplishments and value of the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Labor Activities

All during the year members of the Labor Committee, Association officers and members have kept up the campaign to maintain and improve the methods of securing Mexican nationals for ranch labor. Chairman Willie B. Wilson and Vice-Chairman Henry Horn and the members of the committee have been working steadily on this continuous problem. Mr. Wilson made one trip to Washington on it and Vice-President Wally Hodge, who is also a member of the Labor Committee, made a special trip to Washington at my request where he helped with our program. Also Secretary Williams made a trip to Washington and to Dallas on Labor matters. The Congress extended for another three years the existent Public Law 78, which authorizes the agricultural labor agreement with Mexico. Most of us thought that this agreement should not have been extended without a concurrent transfer of the handling of this problem from the Department of Labor to the De-

partment of Agriculture, but the friends of our position in the Congress advised that it would be best to extend the agreement first and then follow with a transfer, either through specific legislation or through executive order. I never did agree with this position and it has worked out so that the agreement was extended and no transfer has been made. We have consistently felt that the control of matters pertaining strictly to agricultural labor is primarily within the province of the Department of Agriculture and that if it were transferred there it would go a long way toward reaching a workable solution of this problem. At the time the legislation extending P.L.78 was being considered Congressman Poage and Fisher were impressed with word that the National Administration did not want anything brought up at that time affecting the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, so our representatives naturally followed their advice and counsel.

During the year processing of "specials" or individual ranch hands was stopped. We were told that this was done because the Mexican Government would not permit it; however through contacts we had in Mexico, we reached the opinion that if our government would ask the Mexican Government to permit processing of ranch hands one day each week, that this would be agreed to. We called Mr. Don Larin, Chief of the Placement Bureau in the Department of (Continued on page 20)



CARL M. CHRISTMAN

The manager of the Bollman Industries of San Marcos gave the growers some good advice in the wool panel discussion at San Antonio. "Paints which do not scour out ruin costly fabrics and lower returns to the grower. Barn and implement paint is too often used — and it costs everybody including the growers. Some insect repellents leave stains. Phenothiazine will stain wool. Black and white wools should not be mingled nor should mohair and wool be mixed, nor should a mohair sack be emptied and used for wool. The larger burs can be removed but the smaller burs such as grass burs and clover burs cause trouble. All these are mill problems but they also reflect upon the grower's income," he declared.



THE HARRICKS

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Harrick, Jr., and J. A. Harrick, Crockett County ranch people, are snapped registering for the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association Convention in San Antonio.

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Del Rio.....	GRADY LOWERY	Ozona.....	HOUSTON S. SMITH
Marfa.....	H. A. COFFIELD	Sanderson.....	JOHN T. WILLIAMS

Annual Report Of President

(Continued from page 18)

Labor, and told him our ideas and prevailed on him to make one more try for this permission. To our delight — and I imagine to his surprise — this permission was promptly given and it has been working fairly satisfactorily since then. In recent weeks there has been further agitation in the Administration for a solution of the so-called "wet-back" situation and this time the Attorney General has initiated a move to arrive at a solution. As soon as we learned that this was in the making we immediately undertook to urge on the Department of Justice the imperative need for a SIMPLE method of processing needed agricultural laborers if the situation is ever to be solved properly.

Mr. Walter Hammand, President of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation, called a meeting in Dallas of representatives of all kinds of users of such labor, and invited me to attend. We were represented at this conference and again in Washington where considerable encouragement was given us from the attitude and position of the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the problem and his apparent desire to see a fair and equitable solution. In subsequent negotiations a committee was appointed by the Farm Bureau, with two representatives from Texas, C. B. Ray and C. H. DeVancy, who will continue to work toward a solution. Chairman Wilson has presented a detailed report on labor activities and Mr. Ray, who is here, will bring us up to date on what they are doing. Before leaving this subject I do want to emphasize that it is my belief the authority to process ranch hands, individually, is entirely the result of work of this Association.

Blue Tongue

During the summer a meeting was held in San Angelo, called by Dr. Hardy, Superintendent of the Sonora Experiment Station, to consider recent developments in the diagnosis and control of a disease of sheep which had been existent for some time particularly in South Africa but which had only recently been recognized as such in this country. At this meeting was Dr. Alexander, chief veterinarian of South Africa, recognized world-authority on this disease, and he expressed himself of the belief that it has been in this country for a long time. During the discussion we

were told that the disease is transmitted wholly by a small gnat, that it is not contagious or infectious and that it is almost impossible to quarantine against it. In South Africa they have developed a fairly effective vaccine for its control and at the present time experiments are going ahead for the development of vaccines in this country. I believe that California experiments have already produced some vaccines that are being tried out.

We Successfully Combat Embargo

This fall we were told by Duval Davidson, Executive Director of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, that the State of Colorado was on the point of quarantining against the shipment of Texas sheep unless they were first dipped or came from an area certified as free from this disease. Such a requirement was neither practicable nor desirable in view of the information we had on this disease. We invited Mr. Brett Gray, Executive Secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, down to meet with us during our September directors' meeting; he came, met with Dr. Price of the Sonora station, who is doing some splendid work on the disease, and a representative of the Livestock Sanitary Commission. At this meeting Mr. Gray was given a full report on the situation and as a result when he returned to Colorado no embargo was imposed.

Vaccine Needed

In my opinion the Texas Experiment Stations should, without delay, make exhaustive research into this disease and spare no effort nor expense to develop an adequate supply of effective vaccine if this can be done.

The Work Of Texas A. & M. College

From time to time for some months I have met with various suggestions for the improvement of the activities of A&M College in meeting the needs of Texas ranchmen. I have endeavored to determine in just what way or ways the needs have not been met. Early in the year I had a conference at College Station with the Vice-Chancellor for Agriculture, D. W. Williams; the Dean of Agriculture, Dr. Shepardson; and the Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Mr. Miller. I discussed things quite frankly with them and found them very receptive to any requests or suggestions. As a result of this conference, I invited Dr. Shepardson to address this meeting, and I am sure we will enjoy his remarks.

The Committee on College Research and Extension, of which Raymond Hicks is Chairman and Joe Brown Ross is Vice-Chairman, has met during each directors' meeting

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and gone over things thoroughly and will have an interesting report to make during this meeting. They invited Dr. David Morgan, newly-elected President of A&M, to meet with them yesterday and at that meeting many matters of importance to A&M and the ranch industry were discussed.

National Wool Growers and Allied Wool Industry Committee

Last December a large and representative delegation from this Association attended the meeting of the National Wool Growers Association in Chicago and all took active parts in the deliberations of that organization. Of course we were all delighted that our own Past President of this Association, Ray Willoughby, was elected President of that organization. During the meeting a good deal was accomplished in getting a set-up of the Executive Committee of that organization which is more sympathetic to the views held by the big majority of our members. The National has been operating this year in a manner that we can be proud to endorse and one which I feel is dedicated to the best interests of the entire wool industry of this country.

Early in February, upon call of President Willoughby, there was held in Denver a meeting of representatives of all phases of the wool industry which considered problems facing us and set up a special industry-wide committee which employed a special representative, Bob Franklin of California, to work with the Secretary of the National, J. M. Jones, in looking after the welfare of the wool industry in Washington.

Wool and Mohair Improvement

At the September directors' meeting a special committee was author-

ized and I appointed it promptly. This committee is one on Wool and Mohair Improvement and is working on getting our wool and mohair better prepared for sale, improved shearing methods, better quality, etc. Fred Earwood is chairman and serving on the committee are growers, warehousemen, and buyers. They will make a very interesting report at this session.

Lamb

The Lamb Committee, of which Jack Canning is chairman and Dick Alexander is vice-chairman, has worked hard to get a program started whereby we could get a deduction made of 2c per head on all sheep and lambs sold through the central markets; the commission firms doing business expressed a willingness to go along with us, but we have been absolutely blocked thus far by the refusal of the Department of Agriculture to permit the deduction to be made, unless we first secured the permission of all the shippers in advance. This is of course entirely impracticable. We have tried to convince the authorities to adopt a policy of deducting the 2c per head from their accounts sales, stamp on it what had been done with the assurance it would be refunded to the seller, if not agreeable to him, but have been repeatedly refused. Secretary Williams called on the head of the division in Washington personally, Dick Alexander also went to Washington and saw him; we have written numerous letters to Secretary Benson, and have sent in a large number of telegrams, but have made little progress. It is our hope that eventually a change of heart or of personnel in Washington may give us the permission and funds can be

secured to be used for the promotion of the consumption of lamb and mutton. Jack Canning is representing us as a member of the National Lamb Committee and as such met with them in Salt Lake City and they are working on a fine program as soon as it gets under way. Jack called me last week from Magdalena, New Mexico, where he has had to go to look after some cattle shipments. He was sorry he couldn't make it right now, but he has been very much on the job all the year and has helped a lot getting things under way. I am hopeful for the future progress.

Tariff

The new Administration, much to my surprise, as I have always considered the Republican Party as being one favorable to protective tariffs, has adopted an attitude favoring free-trade and opposed to protective tariffs and this has prevented a badly-needed increase in the tariff on wool and is even endangering the retention of our present tariff. Thus the producers of wool are confronted with a continuing legislative battle to keep our products from being brought into competition with foreign wools produced with much cheaper labor and lower living standards than those we have in America. The holding-action of our representatives through the assistance of our friends in Congress has been extremely valuable. Fred Earwood and I attended this Denver conference for the Association.

Special Tax Committee

The Directors have authorized the sending out from our office of a request for contributions to the support of the National Livestock Tax Committee in order that this essential

(Continued on page 22)

OUT OUR WAY

BY J. R. WILLIAMS



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Annual Report Of President

(Continued from page 21)

work be continued. Horace Fawcett as Chairman of our Tax Committee, his Vice-Chairman Ed Willoughby and the others of that committee are doing a good work keeping us posted on the national situation which requires a constant readiness to protect our interests from being jeopardized.

Miss Wool 1953

The success of our first campaign to choose "Miss Wool" last year was so marked that it was continued this year and has proven continually successful. This is a project principally directed and managed by the Women's Auxiliary and they did a grand job this year. This Association has pledged sufficient financial support to underwrite the exploitation of the publicity already gained and to see that "Miss Wool" gets to carry the message of wool wherever possible. The business interests of San Angelo underwrote the entire expense incident to the contest and show and we take on from there. A special committee comprising Sayers Farmer, J. B. McCord and H. C. Noelke was appointed to assist the one appointed by Mrs. Walter Pflueger, President of the Auxiliary. They met frequently and did the job well. A very fine brochure using the cover of the Oc-

tober magazine for its first page and carrying on the three following pages pictures of Miss Wool together with synopses of The Story of Wool was prepared by Hiram Phillips and has been sent all over the country to manufacturers, department stores, retailers, etc., in a campaign that we hope will mean much to the increase of wool consumption.

Drouth Relief

Early in the year it became increasingly apparent that we were in for critical times because of the continuation of the drouth which had forced many sound ranchmen of our part of Texas to reduce their flocks and herds to a bare minimum and that if our industry in Texas were to survive some form of outside aid would be imperative. We took matters up with our representatives in the Congress and top-ranking bankers to get steps going which would anticipate the needs. I went to Washington to attend a meeting for this purpose called by Jack Porter, Republican Executive Committeeman from Texas. There were a great number of cattlemen at the meeting and the immediate recommendation for a solution of the drouth crisis was the immediate slaughter of 2,000,000 cows. I was the lone representative of the sheep industry present but was fortunately able to convince the group there that we had critical need of sheep feed and low-rate long-time credit if we were to survive. Our position was that all of us had sold off all surplus livestock and had fed those retained just about as long as we could and that if existent low prices for live-

stock and high prices for feed continued the vast majority of livestock growers over much of West Texas would have to sacrifice their remaining foundation flocks and herds.

We met with the President and Secretary Benson in Washington and a strong committee of our members met the Secretary in Lubbock and presented our needs. I testified before the House Committee on Agriculture, as did others representing the cattle industry. A strong subcommittee made rather an extensive trip over Texas and we met with them and showed them some of the drouth ravages. As a result of all these activities the feed and credit drouth relief program was initiated with an amazing promptitude and how it has been working out you are as good judges as I. I was greatly pleased to learn from the President directly, as well as from Secretary Benson, of their extensive knowledge of our troubles and their sincere desire to alleviate them. After the meeting with the President I went to the Department of Agriculture and sat in on a meeting of the Livestock Advisory Committee. Incidentally I was again the lone representative of the sheep and goat industry. At that time I advised the group that our part of Texas would be in need of hay this year in addition to concentrates. I was much disappointed that one of the members of that committee — and from Texas too — said that it would be "silly" to ship hay to our ranches. Had I been a member of that committee, instead of just having gotten in on my own recognizance, I am

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afraid that I would have told that gentleman a few facts of life.

Other Committees

I hope you don't get the idea because I haven't elaborated on the work of the other committees of this Association that they haven't also done an excellent job, for such most surely is not the case. Quite the contrary, for the chairmen and vice-chairmen have taken their assignments seriously and the committee members have taken their job in a highly-interested way and have rendered a service to this Association that is impossible to evaluate adequately. At each directors' meeting these committees would get together and review the particular phase under their jurisdiction and render their recommendations accordingly. It was a great boost to me to see how large a percentage of the chairmen and vice-chairmen and of the directors attended the meetings, and to say that I personally appreciate their efforts is to put things mildly.

Suggestions

During the year I have run across a few things that I believe should receive your attention in the future which may help to make things run a little more smoothly.

One is the selection of the site for our annual meetings. In my opinion when we choose a meeting place we should also arrange for the headquarters hotel and have a definite understanding with the management thereof, at that time, that they would guarantee plenty of space for our general sessions and for the various committees. It has been unpleasant to find, at too late an hour to exchange, inadequate meeting space or insufficient committee rooms. I was a member of a committee in Fort Worth at the Texas Hotel when we were almost bodily thrown out of a meeting room which had been definitely assigned to us. Only last week we were told by the management of this hotel they had no space available for our directors' meeting yesterday. I think we might just as well be entirely frank about these things and arrange to avoid unpleasantnesses. For my part I hope the members do not vote to go to any place until things are arranged in advance.

Another thing that I feel should be a definite, established policy of this Association is that when officers or those designated by the president have to make trips, specifically authorized in Association business, that their transportation costs, and hotel room and food should be paid for out of Association funds. It would surely make it easier for your president to feel free to call on any member to make trips in the interest of us all if the expenses therefor were shared by all of us. I do not know of any more important charge against our dues than to pay for traveling expenses of our emissaries. I have no fear whatsoever that anyone we will elect to office in this Association or anyone appointed by our future presidents will abuse such a provision and I believe very strongly such a policy should be accepted as a matter of normal procedure. After all, if one of us is called upon to leave his business and give his time for the common good, it is little enough to see that he does not have to dig into his own pocket to pay for his trip. I have followed that

policy insofar as it has been possible this year and hope it is fully established hereafter.

My predecessor, Johnny Williams, turned things over in first class shape. We all recognized that this year would be a rough one and it has. But it has seemed to me that the entire membership has realized that only through our united effort could we maintain things as they should be, and whenever I have called on anyone to do a job, their ready agreement

has been an inspiration to me. Our two vice-presidents, Walter Pfluger and Wally Hodge, Secretary Williams and his assistants, the past presidents and members of the Advisory Committee, including the three elder statesmen I added thereto this year, Raleigh White, Louis Schreiner and Sol Mayer, have always been ready with their sound judgment and advice, so we have gone right ahead and survived.

Although the markets have not

been quite so good as we would like and the drouth has been rough, our troubles are such that they can be pretty well cured by good rains and these have started finally and we hope will continue to bless the folks that make up our membership which, to my way of thinking, are tops of them all. I have enjoyed my tour of duty and the privilege of serving you this year and am sure you are going to back up my capable successor in the same fine way.

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For What Are We Producing?

By W. G. KAMMLADE,
 College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

THROUGHOUT the country there are many discussions regarding the farm problem and there are many who are seeking solutions to it. It is generally true that the solution of a problem depends upon how much we have learned before we undertake the solving process. In solving problems it is important that we obtain the right answers, for answers are of very little value unless they are correct. There is greater danger that we will arrive at the wrong answer with respect to many parts of the farm problem. I do not pretend in anyway to indicate that I have the correct answer; but I am sure that some things should be kept in mind as we work on the matter. Just one question may illustrate at least two alternatives and it is unlikely both are correct answers. Which is nearer to a correct answer: price support or adjustments in agriculture?

One of the things which is essential for us to keep in mind is the purpose for which we are producing. Agriculture is a producing enterprise. It is not like many other activities in which people engage in a service enterprise and do not produce new materials. Agriculture renders its service through the use made of its products. It is a great and important industry and the answers to its problems should be correct answers, otherwise they will lead to greater difficulties. The sheep and wool business is a part of agriculture and the production of meat and wool is the main job of sheepmen. But why do we produce meat and wool? For the same reason as we produce in agriculture, that is for utilization and consumption. It is through the utilization and consumption that people get service from meat and wool. It is through use and consumption of these products that those engaged in the sheep and wool industry hope to obtain profit.

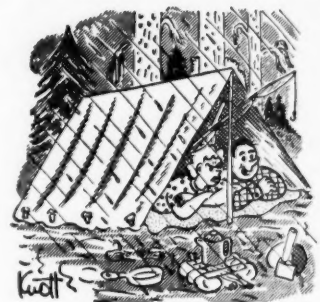
The long history of agriculture will show, and I believe the future will show too, that there is no solution to an agricultural problem when the fundamental principle of why we engage in production is overlooked. It seems to me that we should keep in mind that the solution then must revolve around utilization and consumption of the products of agriculture. If we produce for any other purpose even on a temporary basis, we are heading for greater difficulties and more difficult problems. I think we should keep in mind that utilization and consumption of our products are brought about by people who need these products. This is another fundamental consideration in any long-range progress with respect to the

farm problem. If we produce for storage by the government the products do not yield any service to people.

Sometimes I think of the story of the drunk who was listening to a sermon. The minister said, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away." The drunk said, "It seems to me like that's a fair proposition." If we are going to produce for the government, then the government will give and will take away. It will give a little to the producer and it may take away from the consumer. If the solution to the farm problem or the sheepmen's problem is to rest on government storage and price supports then we need not remember anything about utilization and consumption.

The sheep raisers' dilemmas are part of the farm problem and I think that we have been on the wrong road to getting the answer for the sheepman's problems. People are bound to consume something. If they do not consume wool, they will consume some other type of fiber. If they do not consume domestic wool they will probably consume foreign wool. If we have conditions whereby there is an advantage for foreign wool compared with domestic wool, and if foreign wool is better than domestic wool and the price is equal then foreign wool is bound to have the advantage. If we put our wool in the hands of government in warehouses it will not be consumed. I think we must remember that we are producing for utilization and consumption and if our products are not consumed some other products will be consumed. We all know that much domestic wool is in warehouses. Yet it is reported that foreign wools are coming into our market at the rate of 6 to 13 million pounds per week. Anything which is in storage is a

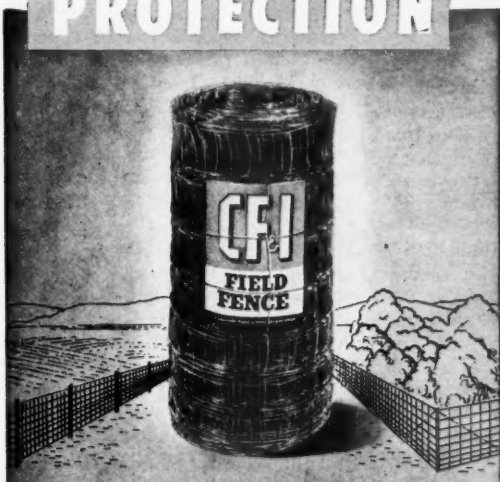
(Continued on page 26)



"Just think! Last week we were couped up in town with nothing to do but play bridge, look at TV, go to parties, and...."



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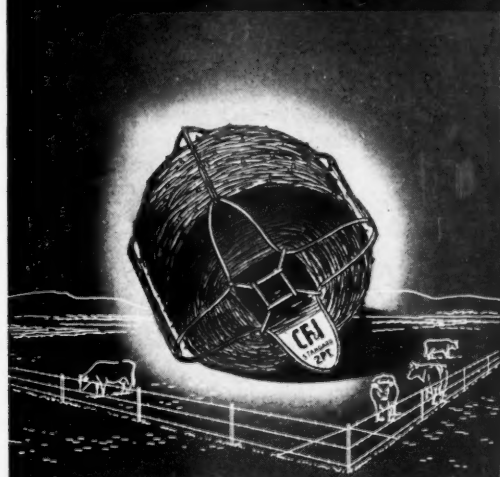
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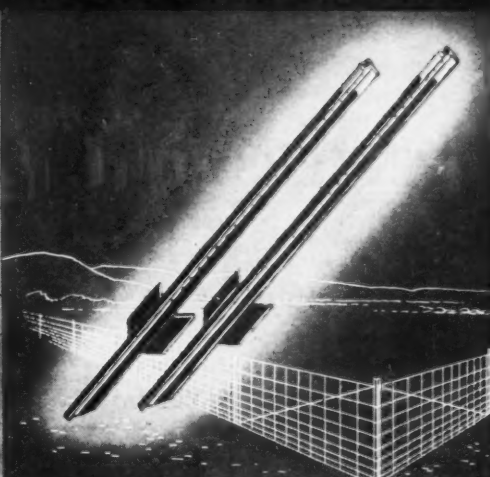
POULTRY NETTING AND FENCE



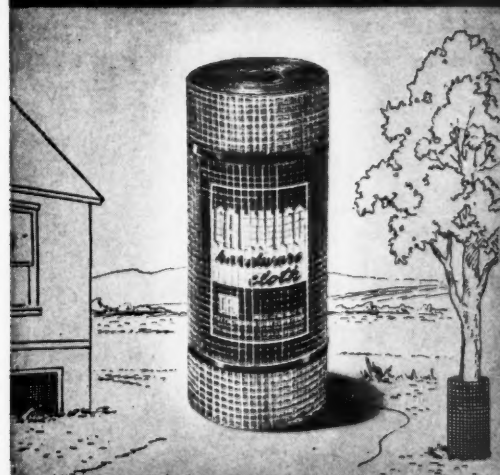
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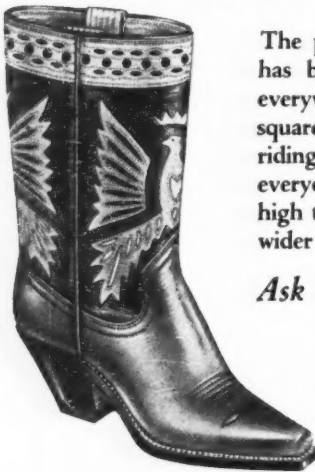
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Producing?

(Continued from page 24)

threat to the market. But it is more than that. It seems to me that it is a threat to the industry for the industry must depend upon markets.

There are many reasons why the domestic market for wool is being lost. It is a matter of cheaper production, currency manipulation in some cases, foreign trade policies and then there is the matter of the quality of the product itself. I think we should remember with respect to quality that it is not inspected into products, it is not put into them by government; it is grown into them or built into them, and it cannot get into them in any other way. Even though our wools may have excellent quality grown into many of them, we do not proceed on the basis of protecting the quality and calling it to the attention of the consumer and the utilizer in the way that we should. We have been a long time getting into farm and sheep raising difficulties. They have not come suddenly. It will take us a long time to get out of them. Some of the problems are within the sheep and wool producing industry itself. These can only be corrected by those in the business. Some problems are outside the producing phases. But producing is for use and anything in the industry which interferes with or withholds products from use is not in the nature of a solution. There can be no correct answer if in arriving at that answer we have overlooked use and consumption. When those are kept in mind we get to considering stimulants and hindrances to utilization and consumption with respect to wool and lamb. These are reflected in profits from production.

Our problems as sheep raisers are continuous and there will never be a time when we are free of them even though they may change from one kind to another. But there is, in my opinion, no use bothering about the

problems of the sheep raiser if his products are not used and any solution based on any interference with use is a wrong answer. If we interfere with the use of our products through price supports, storage, government action or in any way we are killing our industry. No, I do not mean that the price we get for lambs and wool is not important. But I do mean that the effect of some other things, such as wrong answers, are just as disastrous or more so.

Ignorance is our most expensive commodity. And if you are thinking of surpluses there are none so great as in the area of not knowing. We are in a sea of ignorance when we are trying to get the right answers and yet we multiply our errors by our prejudices. All this points out the importance of research and education. I like what Mr. Charles Kettering, Vice President of General Motors, said regarding research. He said that research was finding out what you are going to do when you can't keep on doing what you are doing now. I think that we have had enough experience and we have had enough research to show that storage programs, withholding from the market, and a good many other matters, are not solutions for the sheep raisers' problems. We need to get our sheepmen to understand these things. Adjustments within the industry and use and consumption of our industry's products are much nearer to a right answer.

In considering the sheepman's problems I think we must realize that abundance and its problems are much easier to solve than scarcity and its problems. I know there are many who will question these statements and I certainly would be foolish if I expected agreement. I do not expect agreement. I am merely making these statements for the purpose of indicating what I think are some important considerations for the sheep raisers and all others to keep in mind when discussing the solution of problems.

It is easy to be pessimistic at these times and it takes a good deal of courage to be optimistic and believe that our answers to these problems will

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be near enough correct so that we can make progress. Unless we arrive at nearly correct answers to the wool and sheep problems in this country there is little to justify an optimistic outlook. I think that we will arrive at the right answers if we keep a few fundamental principles in mind. And I think the most important principle to keep in mind at the present time is that we produce lambs and wool and all other products in agriculture for those products to be utilized and consumed. And it is through the utilization and consumption that they render the service to the people and because of that service they will ultimately, in fact they must, be sold at prices which will return a profit to the efficient producers.

I think too it is important that we keep in mind that even though all people are created equal it does not mean that they remain equal throughout their lives. There is no way to guarantee the same efficiency to all individuals, it would be nice if there were, but we might as well face the world as it is. Efficiency is related to a good many things but most of all it is related to education, intelligence, judgment, and skill. **No industry can afford to subsidize the inefficient.** The future is not all darkness for the man who is an intelligent and an efficient producer of lambs and wool and who understands that his profit is dependent upon the utilization and consumption of the lambs and wool which he produces and who will work for answers with those things in mind.

NEW BUILDING PLANNED

THE AMERICAN Angora Breeders' Association, already the owner of its own office building and several adjacent buildings, is considering the erection of a \$5,000 building for rental purposes adjacent to its office.

It has been proposed that each member donate a registered animal for one of the sales, the proceeds from which would go to the building fund. Joe Brown Ross of Sonora has already contributed one goat which started the fund off this year with \$70.

NEW ARMY UNIFORM

COLORFUL new army uniform substitutes blue for the traditional "olive drab" of military attire. The smartly styled all-wool uniform has a dark royal blue jacket and sky blue trousers and is trimmed with gold braid. The uniform made an official appearance as worn by the First Army's Honor Guard at New York City's welcoming parade for King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece. Not government issue, the new dress uniform is purchased by the enlisted man.

Erwin Marquart of Fredericksburg recently purchased the champion C type buck of the State Fair of Texas, which was shown by W. H. Orr of Rocksprings. The young Angora goat breeder is very proud of this outstanding animal.

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Washington Parade

By JAY RICHTER

AGRICULTURE Secretary Benson has told friends that he means to go down the line for "flexible" supports. He is aware that this stand invites a serious break with Congress, but he is sure he is right. He tells why in these words answering his critics:

"They seem to be satisfied with a nine-tenths of parity program. They appear to believe that nine-tenths of parity is good enough for the American farmer. They close their eyes to the loss of markets while clinging to programs which have contributed to that loss."

The farmer, he added, must be helped to "achieve full parity — and achieve it in the right place, the market place."

Benson is now betting his cabinet job on the belief most farmers will back up his views. He knows that his early "resignation" is probable if they don't, but he is convinced they do.

Tipoff will be results of surveys of farm opinion made by the major farm organizations. Results were only starting to come in as this issue went to press. The National Grange was meeting in Vermont; the Farm Bureau is to meet in Chicago in December. The meeting of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives (that Benson once headed in Washington) is in January.

It is an open secret in Washington that farm leaders friendly to Benson in the past have been shying off from his campaign. They have advised the Secretary, in private, to trim his sails — if not change his course.

An exception is President Allan Kline of the Farm Bureau who is pledged to Benson's views. Official Bureau position also has favored Benson, but some State Farm Bureaus have been kicking up their heels.

For an important clue to Benson's

fate, watch whether Kline is re-elected leader of the Bureau at its Chicago meeting. If he is not, the Secretary may lose the backing of this powerful farm organization — and perhaps his job.

Fire against Benson was as hot as it's ever been at a recent press meeting attended by this reporter. What happened there, but got little mention in the daily press, could be a tip-off to the future.

Blunt questions were put to the Secretary by political reporters who don't cover USDA as a rule. Several GOP leaders as well as Democrats had called for Benson's scalp.

Asked if he would resign should his stand put Eisenhower and the GOP in political jeopardy, the Secretary replied: "I'm sure the President knows where I stand . . . I came on his team to do a job . . . Of course, I'm very much interested in seeing this administration move ahead . . . I think such a decision (resignation) would have to be made by the chief executive, and I'm sure he is a man of courage and would make it if he thought that was the best thing to do."

One foreign affairs reporter, whose usual beat is the State Department, said later: "The President may have to protect Mr. Benson from 'undue disaster' . . . but he sure is popular at the Department of State."

The reporter was making two main points: That Benson's talk of price supports only high enough to keep farmers from "undue disaster" was bringing him big political troubles; and that his difficulties were helping to take the heat off the much criticized State Department.

The long-range weather forecasters who place great reliance on sun spot cycles say the nation is in the third



THEY ENJOYED THE CONVENTION

Mrs. W. L. Morris, Tovahville, Texas, came a long way to attend the convention, while Mrs. E. M. Peters, Hunt, had only a few miles to travel.

year of a 4-year dry spell. It will be dry again in the New Year, but perhaps less so than this year.

The sunspot forecasters say the present cycle is behaving as expected. First, one or two years of spotty drouth, followed by a "peak" year (1953) of drouth . . . then a tapering off year (1954) in which spotty drouth is to be looked for.

U. S. Weather Bureau officials don't accept the sun spot theory as "conclusive". But they do admit there is much "to support it."

The facts are starting to shine through the Washington fog of talk about price spreads in food. Between what farmers get and consumers pay there is much less mystery than many had supposed.

Prices of beef at retail have been in line with returns to cattlemen.

In a preliminary report on its beef-spread study, the Agriculture Department says: "Wide differences in prices between high and lower grade cuts . . . seem to be reasonably consistent with the wider than usual spread in prices between comparable high and lower grades of live cattle."

"The drop in the price of low grade cattle to farmers is being reflected in lower prices to consumers."

In the last week of October, this year, choice cattle were from 19% to 31% under the same period of 1952. Choice retail cuts, in New York City, were also down — from 9% to 36% below a year earlier.

There will be lots of talk on Capitol Hill in the New Year about putting government price props under meat, eggs and other perishable foods — but you can discount it. Nobody has yet figured out how government can store and sell such products without much waste and high cost.

Only known solution would be to avoid federal storage and sale — by direct subsidy to farmers for the difference between a guaranteed price and lower market price. But that's the "Brannan Plan", branded as Socialistic by Republicans.

Farm program to be taken to Congress by Secretary Benson will stress proposals (1) to ease production controls and reduce surpluses by broad attack on U. S. market problems, (2) to increase food exports by pushing foreign sales and market studies, and (3) to solve price problems of different farm products by individual treatment.

Frank Weed, Jr., Utopia, bought a load of 64-pound lambs at 14½ cents from Earl Bucklew of Medina. Logan Adams, Medina dealer, arranged the sale. Weed also recently sold two loads of shorn lambs to Henry Dicke and Ed Knippa of Knippa. They were Corriedales and blackfaces, averaging 50 pounds and brought 12½ cents. Dicke and Knippa will put the lambs on oats. Weed, who has some lambs on oats, says oat grazing conditions are good in his area.

Otho Drake, San Angelo Commission man, sold the latter part of October 1,500 mixed lambs for Earl Byrd of Coleman at 16½ cents a pound. The lambs were sold to W. A. Burnam of Cherokee.

FED LAMB SUPPLIES SMALLER

THE BUREAU of Agricultural Economics estimates a 6 per cent increase in the 1953 lamb crop in the 13 western states over that of 1952 but 21

per cent less than the 1942-51 average. The August through October slaughter of lambs was higher than average and as a consequence smaller numbers will be available for feeding this season. Corn belt feeding will be considerably less than a year ago.

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Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER CHICAGO BUREAU

EXACTLY AS ever since late July, choice and prime fed steers are doing fine, fine, fine. Except when excessively heavy, bulk is bringing \$28.50 to \$30.25, with the extreme top of \$30.75 likely to push on to \$31.00 or better. Already a comparative scarcity of above grades is being forecast for late winter and next summer. This will make big city chain stores hustle to get the grades of beef they have popularized for months — when they could buy chucks, rounds and other primal cuts for week-end sales way below what it cost finishers to make such fancy beef in feedlots.

By contrast common to average-good grades are only so-so. The fed and grazed contingent cost too much in the first place, and overall the supply was price-ruinously excessive. Cautious replacement buying all summer and fall, widespread drouth all over the West and Southwest as well as in the South, played their depressive part. Naturally there were more complaints about low grade steers, heifers and especially cows than about high-good, choice and prime steers and heifers after the latter uncovered a record advance late last spring, top steers at Chicago jumping from \$24.50 to well above \$30.00 in a week. Top cattle stayed relatively high but lower grades, temporarily stimulated, soon tired and as fall runs seasonally piled up, became price weary both on killer and stocker and feeder account.

Lack of feed and water led to increased liquidation. A bid became a sale, but there were not many bids. It was then that one segment of organized livestock raisers in caravan style motored into Washington to talk things over with Secretary Benson and President Eisenhower. The trip was about all the delegation clamoring for support prices got out of it except this: the government did step up its program of buying lower grade boned beef for export, canned beef and school lunch hamburger. In this way Uncle Sam took more than a

half million plain cattle, many without replacement merit, out of the market after October. Exactly how much price help on the average this served is impossible to estimate, but under the circumstances it may have staved off even more price wrecking gluts at the big markets and sales rings than occurred.

There were simply too many cattle. These had to go at \$20.00 down to \$8.00 and below. Too many cows at \$10.00 and below. For that matter, there were until recently, around Thanksgiving, too many heavy long fed steers at \$21.00 to \$25.00. Fifteen months grain fed near-ton averages sold recently in Chicago at \$21.00. Nevertheless, most 1,450 to 1,650 lb. averages reflecting high finish were bringing \$24.50 to \$27.50, with out-



ED JACKSON

Schleicher County ranchman, Ed Jackson, urged the sheep and goat people to go to Austin for their 1954 convention. "We'll get new members."

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standing heavies — not big weights — as high as \$28.75. The general killer steer average at Chicago hung around \$25.50 with the average on common and medium grade kinds, the fall cleanup of grassers and shortfeds, at \$13.75 and approximately \$17.00 respectively. There was better than an \$11.00 spread between the average on medium steers and prime steers. Whether attributable to extensive government buying or not, mid-November saw medium and good steers relatively lower than common grades compared with a year earlier. Except in the matter of "distress" sales, plain steers have not been regarded so excessively low as have cows and cheap light heifers, which have had to sell at "cow prices." Urging some form of federal support, some pointed out that there were too many distress sales. Many more in the livestock industry countered by referring to the failure of the federal hog support program less than a year earlier. Late rains in the Southwest, rain and snow in the West, plus stepped up beef buying on federal account and much broader replacement in the Cornbelt, have improved the general undertone of the market as the year comes to a close. Most steer stock calves are bringing not only several dollars more per cwt. but heifer calves are salable as are suitable yearling and older cattle such as had to go on the block during the hot, dry weather period for whatever they would bring.

There simply has been and still are too many cattle. But indications are that winter feeding will be down, and that the supply of long feds at least

face measurable curtailment. In the vein of Hyatt of Wyoming as well as many well known cattlemen in the Southwest, we have "eaten our way out" of a demoralized market on high-good, choice and prime steers and heifers. Accordingly, such kinds are likely to cling to current levels this winter and next spring, and probably work still higher. But there is a lot of "eating" to do on low-good, medium and plain steers, heifers and cows — and these may sell lower before they go on higher despite redoubled efforts on the part of a more or less penny ante beef buying by the government.

Many believe, however, that all lower grade cattle have already seen their lows. And that a more profitable period is at hand for both grazers and finishers. Short fed steers laid in over the last 100 days are sending home a little money. Come back lambs are also doing fairly well at \$19.50 down to \$18.50, with fewer lambs on feed for the winter months likely to uncover a \$20.00 to \$22.00 trade, maybe better than \$20.00 on the average. There's lots more fresh pork than last year, but storage stocks are low. Hence the prediction is for few top hogs below \$20.00 at Chicago this winter, so low a price having not been reached yet. But there will be more hogs next year — at least late next year — during which time beef consumption will probably maintain record levels to finally masticate its way out of the mess it has been in.

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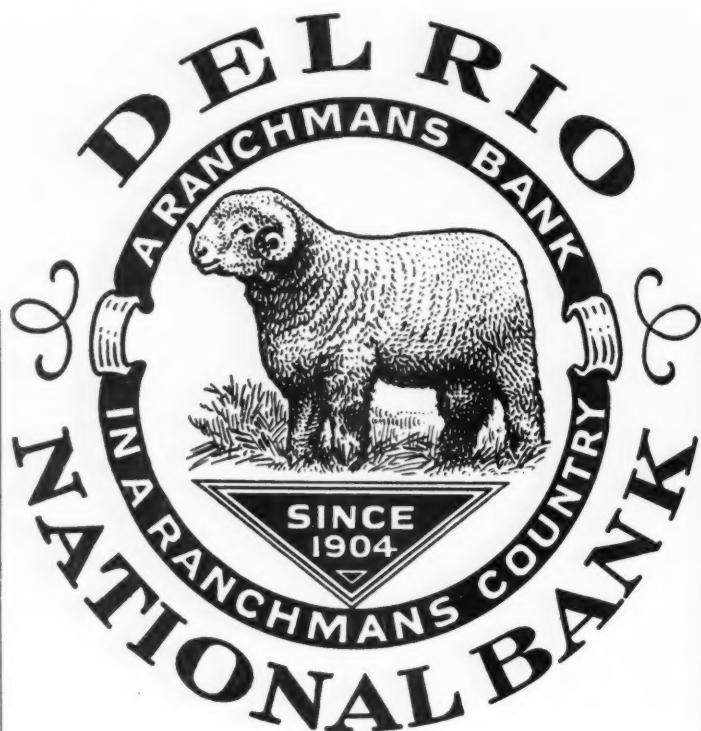
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SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETINGS SHOW DROP FOR MONTH

SHEEP AND lamb marketings fell off sharply in Texas during the first three weeks of November. This offset the weakening influence of lower dressed lamb prices. As a result, live market values advanced, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported.

Some 22,000 sheep and lambs were marketed at the two major Texas stockyards during Nov. 1 through 20. Receipts were only half as large as the same period last month and last year. About 17,000 of the 22,000 head were unloaded at Fort Worth. The other 5,000 were yarded at San Antonio.

Distribution of November's run was about the same as in October. Fully 60 to 65 per cent of the supply at Fort Worth ran slaughter lambs. However, only half of these were good and choice kinds. The rest of the run was evenly divided between yearlings, ewes and feeder lambs.

San Antonio found very few fat or feeder lambs in the run most days. Aged shorn classes made up the bulk of receipts.

Prices for slaughter lambs and sheep on November 20 stood around 50c to \$1 per 100 pounds higher than at the close of October's trade. Feeder lambs showed gains of \$1.50 to \$2, reflecting improved prospects for wheat pastures and better demand.

Good and choice wooled slaughter lambs brought up to \$19 per 100 pounds at Fort Worth and \$16 to \$17.50 at San Antonio. Similar grade shorn offerings returned \$17.50 to \$18 at Fort Worth and \$16.50 at San Antonio.

Slaughter yearlings, grading good and choice earned \$15 at Fort Worth. San Antonio moved a few cull shorn kinds around \$8.

Fort Worth quoted cull to good slaughter ewes in a \$6 to \$7 range. No wether sales were listed. San Antonio sold cull to good shorn ewes and wethers between \$4 to \$8.

Not many lambs were in Texas feedlots and very few Texas lambs have moved to Kansas wheat fields. But, improved prospects for wheat pastures created a better demand for lambs.

Prices for feeder lambs ranged from \$15 to \$17 in the Fort Worth market around November 20. San Antonio priced medium and good wooled feeders between \$12.50 and \$14.50. Breeding ewes were scarce at both yards.

Meanwhile, changes in the goat market at San Antonio fluctuated within a narrow range. Mature slaughter goats looked unchanged to

about 75c per 100 pounds higher than at the close in October, while kid goats lost about 50c per head.

Goat marketings from November 1 through 20 totaled about 4,800 head. The run was about 300 head smaller than the same period in October, but was 60 per cent larger than last November.

Most common to good mature Angora and Spanish type goats sold for slaughter at \$4.50 to \$6.75 per 100 pounds. Cull to medium grade kids bulked at \$3 to \$4.50 each. Stocker goats and kids were scarce.

Only minor price reactions turned up in cattle and hog markets during the first three weeks of November, USDA said. Replacement cattle and calves averaged about steady for the period, while slaughter cattle and calves generally ranged from 50c to \$1 lower. Butcher hogs went up 75c to \$1 per 100 pounds at Fort Worth and sows gained 50c. Both butchers and sows sold around 50c higher at San Antonio.

TEMPLE SELECTED FOR PUREBRED SHEEP SALE

THE DIRECTORS of the Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association have selected Temple as the site for the annual show and sale for 1954. This action was taken in a directors' meeting October 13 at the State Fair in Dallas, according to information released by T. R. Hinton, President.

Ed Brewster, Jr., member of the Association sale committee, extended the invitation in behalf of C. L. Walker, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the Temple Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hinton declares that "An all out effort by our Association to improve the quality of sheep offered and to further publicize the show and sale will be made. Our satisfied customers of the past continue to make our show and sale a success."

The directors voted to petition the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show for sufficient space for satisfactory booth operation.

The annual banquet and meeting will be held at Fort Worth on February 2 with the program under the guidance of Hamilton Choat and Clint Shirley. At this meeting officers and directors will be elected for the coming year. All sheepmen and friends of the Association are invited to the meeting.

Mr. Hinton reports that the directors also voted to sponsor an after show meeting of exhibitors immediately following the final judging at the Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio shows, "in order to work for better and bigger sheep shows and to further improvements. The thoughts and recommendations of these exhibitors will then be turned over to the secretary of our Association for further study by our directors before being sent to the show officials."

Phenothiazine Treatment Proves Valuable to Cattle, Too

A PREVENTIVE treatment with Phenothiazine added \$311.25 net to the worth of 125 healthy Texas steers.

Factual proof leading up to such results are taken from Technical Bulletin No. 6, "Phenothiazine For Greater Cattle Profits," prepared by Du Pont's Animal Industry Section.

Briefly, the facts center on the practical experiments made with 214 head of healthy two-year-old steers in Texas.

The experimental herd (three-fourths Hereford and one-fourth Brahma) were divided: 125 of the two-year-old steers were drenched with 5 ounces (62½ grams) of phenothiazine; the control herd of 91 similar steers grazed untreated on the next (same size) pasture.

When the test started, all 214 steers were judged in excellent condition. The treated herd averaged 768 pounds. The control herd averaged 769 pounds. Fecal examination re-

vealed an extremely low degree of parasitism (15 to 25 eggs) per gram in both herds.

Tests lasted four months with new weights taken every month. At two months, the control herd averaged 550.5 pounds per head, compared with 860 pound average of the treated herd.

This 12½ pound additional gain per head resulting from the Phenothiazine treatment was maintained in later weights despite a heavy mosquito infestation in the third month which caused both herds to lose weight. Other factors remained on a par. All steers in both groups stayed in excellent condition, none showing symptoms of heavy parasitism.

The drenched herd returned \$2.49 more per head (after deducting the cost of the Phenothiazine drench) than the control steers based on prevailing market prices.

WOOL MARKET INACTIVE

VERY LITTLE activity was evident in the Boston wool market during November and the Texas market was likewise practically at a standstill. Some trading on odd lots of territory wools was seen in Boston and a fair demand for graded fine French combing wools was evident. Some sizable lots of original bag C.C.C. territory wools were sold.

Texas mohair activity was limited and only two or three cars of mohair were sold with adult hair bringing 75c and kid hair bringing \$1.75 at warehouse.

The outlook for the future is not considered unfavorable although world wool production is slightly higher and there is a slackening of demand in the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. The offsetting influences include the activity of the Soviets in world markets, the absence of accumulations of wool in world markets, the increased world consumption of wool over that of 1954 and the continued necessity of American mill manufacturers to import wool to meet their requirements.

While most authorities believe there may be some softening of the market in early 1954 no great fluctuation is anticipated.

DROUTH HAY

THE UNITED States Department of Agriculture on November 3 allocated \$704,000 to help defray the cost of shipping hay to cattlemen in drouth stricken areas of Texas. This allocation, according to the USDA, was made on the basis of the number of cattle in the drouth areas. This appropriation will be added to \$200,000 allocated from Texas state funds for the hay program. Farmers and ranchmen will purchase the hay, but the federal and state fund will be used to defray shipping costs.

L. R. Simon, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the San Pedro Ranch near Fort Stockton, has been appointed comptroller of the Foundation Investment Company at Carlsbad, New Mexico. He has succeeded G. K. Richardson, Roswell, Vice-President and Director of the firm.

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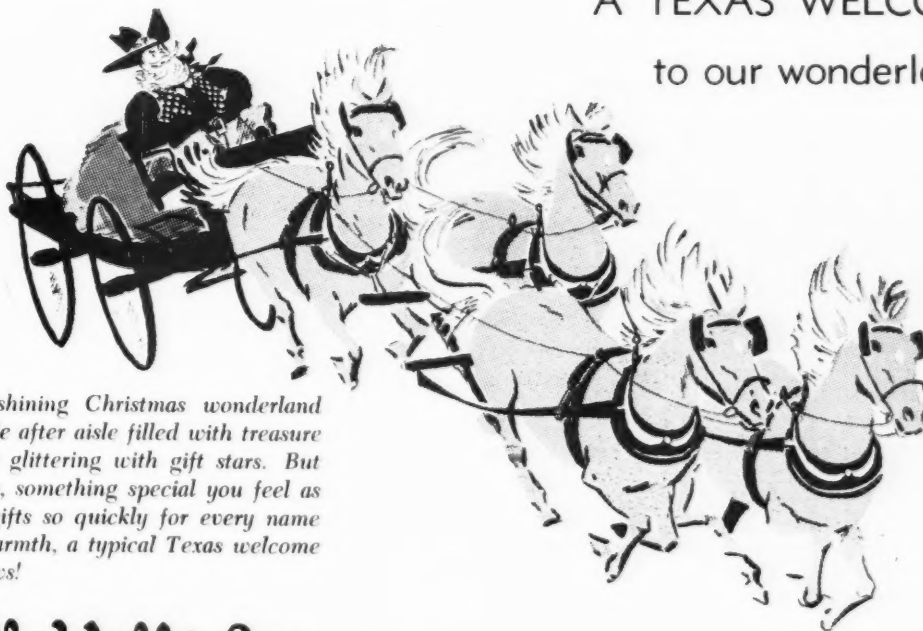
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Wool and Mohair Improvement Committee Is Named

A NEW committee of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association is the Wool and Mohair Improvement Committee headed by Fred Earwood with Frank Roddie, Brady; Sol B. Blakeney, San Angelo; Chas. E. Long, Del Rio; John T. Williams, Sanderson; R. Crawford, Metron; Ray Wyatt, Bandera; W. J. Fields, Sonora, and Earnest Woodward, San Angelo, committee members. Stanley Davis, in charge of wool scouring at the McGregor Plant, and J. A. Gray, Sheep and Goat Specialist with the Extension Service, are advisors.

While under the new administration of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association the committee has not functioned, the personnel and objectives likely will remain about the same. Much work has already been discussed, objectives outlined and projects planned. Some of the weaknesses of the wool and mohair industry of the state have been analyzed and found to be formidable problems. "It is a matter of education and while many points of preparation of the clip, breeding practices, handling and marketing have been stressed repeatedly for many years we must give increased emphasis to these basic practices in order to make progress," recently declared Stanley Davis. "The growers, by and large, know most of

the points about proper preparation of the clip but it is apparent that too few realize the economic loss they suffer through negligence, carelessness and haste."

Among the many - and there are very many - points which will receive increasing attention and emphasis during the next months and years under the guidance of the association committee are culling of sheep and goats for uniformity, elimination of black fibres in wool and kemp in mohair, abandonment of lube and similar oils in spraying goats, use of a paint that will scour out and proper preparation of clips for marketing.

Edwards County has been favored with only spotted rains in recent months and is in need of more moisture. November sunshine reflected yellow and green in pretty scenes of luxurious fields of bitterweed which is growing profusely in the flats and depressions of this and adjacent counties. The ranchmen aren't pleased at the sight.

R. H. Wood of San Antonio, who ranches near Pipe Creke, is a booster of the magazine and association. He added to the magazine's library recently with an excellent book on livestock in Great Britain. Thanks.

Dr. W. T. Hardy, Superintendent of the Ranch Experiment Station, Sonora, reported to the members of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association in early November that some of the major projects under way at the Station included the ram progeny tests, drouth feeding studies, pasture stocking studies, bitterweed study at the Barnhart Sub-station, free choice feeding of Phenothiazine and salt, poisonous plant studies, and blue-tongue studies. As each of these studies continue progress reports will be detailed in this magazine.

Jess Cox, who ranches just below Pandale on the Pecos River, was in the magazine office the latter part of October. He reports that the heavy rains in Crockett County ran Howard Draw bank full and hit the Pecos River with a lot of silt and cold water to kill fish for miles down the Pecos. "For weeks the river smelled from the dead fish, mostly scaley ones." The spotted rains in his area have helped some but not much, he said. Most of the stockmen are feeding.

Dr. W. T. Hardy reported recently that the feeding of gin trash to sheep had met with some success. It is fed in combination with a protein supplement and hay. The trash ordinarily burned usually contains some immature cotton seeds. Little exact information is available as gin trash varies widely in composition.

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association will soon have an Angora goat folder to supply requests for information on the Angora goat.

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REINDEER, most widely mentioned animals at Christmas, did not become so popular until after Dr. Moore's "Twas The Night Before Christmas" grew in esteem by not only children, but adults as well. The reindeer shown here, fitted in colorful red harness, pulling Santa's sled, are owned by Grady Carothers, Goldthwaite, Texas. By making several long, hard trips to the far frozen northlands, Mr. Carothers secured the reindeer and each year he makes many children happy by furnishing the team for Santa Claus to drive in his personal appearance at numerous towns throughout Texas . . . Photo by: Fortune.

DEER — symbol of gentleness and innocence — another of the animals credited with helping to keep the Holy Infant warm on the night of His birth. Photo by: Fish & Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

The **OXEN**, according to a Spanish legend, helped soothe the Christ-child to sleep with their gentle lowing. In Mexico, where this picture was made, oxen vie with the donkey as beasts of burden . . . Photo by: B. W. Allred.

Christmas Legends Of Animals, Birds And Insects

By JEWELL CASEY

DUE TO the fact that our Lord was born in a manger doubtless accounts for the numerous legends concerning the strange behavior of animals during the Christmas season. Many of these stories, in which animals drop to their knees at midnight on Christmas Eve, sheep march around the folds, fish come out of the sea, and bees hum throughout the night, have come to us down through the centuries and help form the traditions of Christmas.

Here in America, Santa Claus' mythical reindeer are publicized in song, pictures and stories, and little attention given to other animals, but this is not the case in other countries.

In many of the old world countries it is believed that cattle, sheep and horses know the exact hour of Christ's birth, and will at that moment kneel humbly in the stables, turn their heads toward Bethlehem, thus paying tribute to the Christ-child. It is also believed that on the Holy Eve for a few brief minutes around midnight, all animals are endowed with human speech, but few people have ever heard them talking, because great misfortune befalls the persons who listen!

In France, because of their close association with the events surrounding the Savior's birth, all animals are brushed and given special food as well as an extra supply of straw for their beds on Christmas Eve.

The "Festival of the Donkey," honoring the noble beast of burden that carried Mary and Jesus in their flight into Egypt, is held each Christmas in an old town in France. While from Belgium comes the legend of Joseph's donkey, who was a very vain creature, and would even stop eating grass in the meadows at Galilee to admire his long, silken ears. However, while going over the rough road to Bethlehem, bearing Mary upon his back, a great change came over the beast — he became meek and humble. And after coming back to Nazareth, carrying both the Mother and the Holy Infant, all of the other animals expected the donkey to be haughtier than ever because of the great honor bestowed upon him. When questioned, the donkey told the other animals that since his ears had heard the voice of the angels lifted in song he would always droop them in humble reverence for the heavenly favor, and since that day the donkey has been a symbol of meekness.

Belgium children think that St. Nicholas rides a donkey on his rounds to deliver presents, and no child would think of going to bed until hay, water, carrots and a potato have

been set out for the beloved Christmas Donkey.

All animals are given the best care possible during the Christmas season in Spain, because it is believed that cattle breathed upon the Holy Child to help keep Him warm. Sheep were also near the manger at the birth of Christ, and they now symbolize peace and good will. Another odd belief in Spain is that ants hold special services on Christmas Eve.

Norwegian farmers are said to show special consideration to their cattle on Christmas Eve by giving them tubs filled with home-brewed ale, also an extra measure of feed, and fresh hay for their beds, and a cheerful "Merry Christmas" when closing stable doors for the night.

One old, but always a favorite legend tells of the little Gray Lamb, who longed with all its heart to be white. Because of its ugly color the shepherds refused to take it with their snowy-white flocks to visit the Christ-child. The desolate little lamb begged of the clouds, the moon, the stars, trees and birds to help it become white, but of course they were unable to help it. While miserably roving about, the lamb met the Wise Men and followed them to the abode of the Holy Family. As the Wise Men entered the stable to worship the Babe, the shy little lamb stood near the door looking in. The Holy Infant saw the cowering animal and beckoned it to also enter the stable. As He laid His hand upon the lamb's head it instantly became as white as snow.

In Switzerland there is an old and odd belief that chickens will be free from all dangers during the coming year if each fowl's wing is clipped during the hour just before midnight on Christmas Eve. "Chicken clipping" is a regular part of Christmas activities in snow-bound Switzerland.

According to an old Indian legend on Christmas night all of the deer throughout the world kneel and look heavenward, paying their reverence to the Great Spirit. No Indian will kill a deer on Christmas night.

Special Christmas trees upon which are secured sheaves of grain, suet and apples, for the birds are main features of all Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Scandinavian celebrations during the Christmas season. It is believed that if large numbers of birds visit the trees, this foretells a bountiful harvest the year to follow, and the trees are watched carefully, by farmers who want to know about their crops prospects.

A pretty old legend explains why pet canaries sing their sweetest on Christmas Eve. Long, long ago a



Known to the ancient Egyptians, and often mentioned in the Bible, CAMELS have been associated with Christmas since the very first one when the Wise Men, mounted on camels, sought the Holy Infant. Photo by: Jim's Photo Service.

The common DONKEY, widely used throughout the world as a beast of burden, native of Ethiopia, probably first domesticated in the valley of the Nile, was mentioned numerous times in the Bible. There are many legends of the donkey associated with the birth and early childhood of the Christ. Symbol of meekness, the faithful donkeys shown here are carrying wood, gathered by their master, to town — a typical Mexican scene . . . Photo by: B. W. Allred.

fierce storm raged in the wild Harz Mountains on Christmas Eve. So strong were the winds that all of the trees, except the firs, were uprooted. These trees heard the pitiful cries of canaries which had been blown from their nests, and called "Come into our branches, we will give you protection from the cruel wind." The birds were saved and since then all canaries sing joyously on Christmas Eve because of what happened to their ancestors long, long ago.

From the Syrians comes a story that when the Wise Men followed the star to the newly born Babe there was a very young camel in the caravan. It was so tired that upon arriving at the stable in Bethlehem it could no longer stand, but lay moaning. The infant Jesus heard it and motioned with His

tiny hand for the stable door to be opened and then He blessed the little camel with a smile, bestowing upon it eternal life. Today the children of Syria believe that the Camel of Jesus travels over the vast desert land and leaves toys and candies for the children on Christmas Eve. At each home the children see that a dish of sweetened water is set outside the door so the animal can quench its thirst.

The Irish cling to the old belief that when roosters crow in the stillness of night during the months of November and December they are announcing the approach of the Holy Season, and their crowing will frighten away evil spirits that might happen along.

(Continued on page 38)

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SO

PLENTIFUL WERE TURKEYS IN OHIO EARLY IN THE 1800'S THAT BREASTS OF THE BIRDS WERE SALTED DOWN, SMOKED, AND CHIPPED FOR THE TABLE AS "DRIED BEEF."



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MEAT THROUGH THE AGES

REPRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH "MEAT" MAGAZINE

Legends

(Continued from page 37)

Because of the persistent belief that on the anniversary of the Savior's birth the bees hum a carol, people in England place sprigs of holly on the hives to show the bees they wish them a merry Christmas.

A chirping cricket on Christmas Eve is a good luck omen, according to the English, and to make sure the

insect sings loudly and cheerfully a dish of sugar and meal is placed where it may have a hearty feast.

Polish and Estonia children don animal masks and go about singing Christmas carols. And effigies of animals are used in Christmas decorations in many countries.

Divinations were an important part of the Christmas festivities in old Russia. The most popular way of telling fortunes was by placing heaps of grain upon the floor, naming each, such as: Ring, Money, Thread, etc. A sleepy hen was permitted to select

a heap of grain, and the girl standing behind the heap of grain selected by the hen, knew whether she was to have wealth, marriage or toil.

There is in London today an old English woodcut of 1631, which shows animals worshipping the Christ-child, and these words: The cock crows, "Christ is Born!" The raven croaks, "When?" The rook caws, "This night." The ox moos, "Where?" The sheep bleats "Bethlehem," and the donkey brays, "Let us go." The bees hum a carol as they fly along with the procession.

Foxtail Johnson Objects

PEOPLE AND hogs ain't sleepin' very sound these nights. Taxes will be overdue in a week or two and the first hard frost is almost here to bring on the butcherin' season.

Most of the towns on Squawberry Flat is all through with their yearly beauty contests, but it still ain't settled who's to be Miss Kiote Hole of 1953.

Marryin' in haste is terrible risky. She may look prettier'n a spotted heffer and still not be able to pick a cotton sack full in two days.

The Drygulch County Stockmen's Assn. has pulled down the standin' reward offered for the arrest of rustlers. If this drouth don't break, and cattle prices keep on slidin', rewards will be offered to the rustlers.

Only way I can ever get anybody to agree with me is to remark that it's time for another drink.

Ringtail Skump is one husband that sure can't say his wife don't understand him. She understands him so well that he don't hardly ever dast show up at home.

The kind of guvvernment I want is one that'll do as much for me as I'd do for myself if I had the money.

Cowmen is skeered of price supports because they might lead to controls. Huh! It'd be right entertainin' to be around when somebody undertook to control a Texas cowman.

Clab Huckey owns up that he's most likely an old fogey, but he still claims mother's cookin' tasted just as good before it was flavored with cigaret ashes.

Us Johnsons is forever breakin' into the papers but always for some trifle like burro rustlin' or chicken stealin'. It's a coon's age since one of us got wrote up for bank robbery.

Lot of complaint here about rats in the corn cribs. Our county agent says the only sure way to protect your corn is to convert it to a form that the rats'll drown in it.

No wonder the Republicans is so sad and disappointed. They've been in charge since January and still they ain't found a thing to tax that the Democrats hadn't taxed already.

I'm a self-made man, but you don't never hear my kinfolks laughin' about it. They know what sort of material I had to start with.

Well, we had rain. You know — that wet stuff that splashes down outa the sky. Lotta dogs that hadn't never seen such a thing, they ducked under the houses and cornercribs. Some of 'ems there yet.

Dunno where I'll go for my Thanksgivin' turkey, but it won't be

to Clab Huckey's. Clab has the fat-test turks on the flat, but the meanest dog and the best shotgun.

The guvvernment hires a full-time doctor to see that the President don't work too hard. This is one problem us common folks is able to handle for ourselves.

I take off for the thick meskeets when my grandchildren ask for help with their high school or grade school homework. But if the little ones ask for help with their kindergarten work, that's easy. I buy 'em ice cream.

Our grandpaws used to view with alarm. We view with fright.

Our hard-workin' Chamber of Commerce has brought in so many new citizens to overcrowd the community that now it's bein' reorganized with a new objective — to get rid of 'em.

Congress is gonna keep its promise to cut our income tax even if it has to cut our income till there ain't none left to tax.

All I know about the new farm program Ez Benson is fixin' up is that us farmers ain't gonna like it.

There's quite a dispute on as to whether HarDESCRABLE oughta put on a drive for a new hospittle or a new jail. Majority seems to think more people would benefit from a better jail.

Only happy people is them that ain't quite bright enough to see all the reasons why nobody could possibly be happy.

Josh Blicher and Sledge Wicup got into an argiment over whether skunks smell stronger or weaker'n they used to. Then they got into a fight over how a fair test could be made. Now they're in an argiment over which won the fight.

You can't blame the youngsters on Hallowe'en for thinkin' us grownups like to be scairt and robbed. They know who we vote for.

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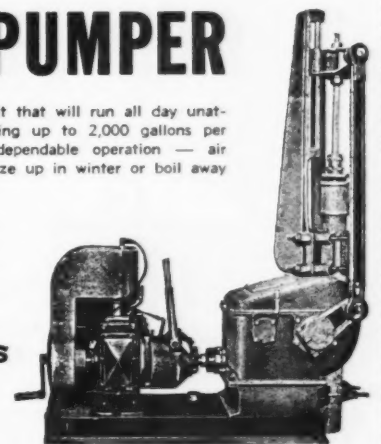
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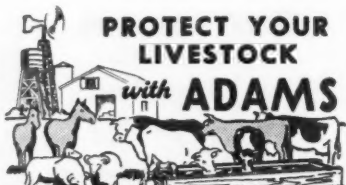
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This Was a Part of the Panel Discussion Before the Annual Convention of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association Convention in San Antonio —

Our Wool Production

By P. E. NEALE

TO GET down to fundamentals in a study of our wool industry today, we have three main factors to investigate.

1. Is the income from wool sufficiently large to greatly affect profit or loss in the sheep business?
2. What are the market possibilities? Do we have a consumer demand?
3. Why are we losing our wool market?

In my opinion we must consider the sheep raiser as a manufacturer producing two products, wool and lamb, and then determine how important each of these products is to the total income of the business. If wool is a very small value to total income, then it should not be given too much effort in the sheep manufacturer's operation. Some people maintain that wool is a by-product of the sheep business and possibly it is. Certainly we could not have a sheep business very long if we did not have reproduction and raise lambs to continually renew our capital stock in the business. Let us then call it a by-product. Does it then assume a lesser valuable place in the sheep industry? What do by-products mean to an efficient industry? To determine this we have only to inspect the records of the largest livestock industries in the U. S., the Meat Packing Industry. This study shows that the only profits made are from the by-products. By-products may then be, and often are, the only items that keep a business in production. I believe this to be true of the by-product wool in the sheep business. I believe that because gross income from lamb is often higher than that of wool that we have allowed ourselves to be misled in its relative importance to our business. I believe that because of this we have neglected to develop the full possibilities we have in our so-called by-product wool.

To emphasize the value of wool in our southwestern sheep business I present the following general data. These data are based on the amount of raw resources, in other words range forage, required for the maintenance of one ewe raising a lamb at price levels for range wool and lamb in 1953. They are also based on the fact determined by experimental feeding trials that a ewe producing both wool and lamb requires twice as much feed as does a dry ewe or a mature wether.

Income From 1 Ewe and Lamb

10 lbs. wool @ 0.60	\$6.00
50 lbs. lamb @ 0.14	7.00
(a 70-lb. lamb and 70% lamb crop)	
Total	13.00

Income From 2 Dry Ewes

22 lbs. wool @ 0.60	\$13.20
---------------------	---------

Income From 2 Wethers

50 lbs. wool @ 0.60	\$18.00
---------------------	---------

These figures are startling to most people and they do and will cause considerable argument. The income from lamb can be further reduced if you will keep an accurate account of all the extra cost that you put into your manufacturing plant to produce



P. E. NEALE

lamb, such as breeding costs for rams, extra supplemental winter feed, extra death loss at lambing, extra lambing costs, extra fencing, or herding costs for smaller units, extra delivery costs, shorter life of ewes. All of these extra lamb manufacturing costs do not show up in gross returns, but very materially reduce the net returns to such a point that wool income assumes a very major portion of the net income. I suggest that you inventory your production costs in such a manner and determine for yourselves the value of this by-product wool.

In the investigation of the possible profitability of any prospective business we always want to know what the consumer demand is and whether or not that demand may continue. The following table will decide this point.

Apparel wool used in U. S. in 1952	501,000,000 lbs.
Apparel wool in the U. S. 1952	612,000,000 lbs.
Difference between that used and available	111,000,000 lbs.
Where Available Wool Came From	
Raised in U. S.	232,000,000 lbs.
Imported from foreign sources	380,000,000 lbs.
Total	612,000,000 lbs.

What Happened to the 111,000,000 Pounds Unused?

Commodity Credit Corporation	101,000,000 lbs.
Probably purchased and in storage	10,000,000 lbs.
These inventory data show that we had a consumer demand in the U. S. of 116 percent more wool than we produced. What other industry in the U. S. has such an unfilled production demand? This answers the question of present demand. What about the future? The future is always hard to predict and about the only method may be in studying past consumption data compared to competing products.	

A pamphlet, The Wool Outlook*, published by Australia, gives a study of the consumption of 5 fibers, cottons, wool, rayon, other synthetics, and silk for the past 30 years in the U. S. as follows:

*Warner Von Bugen, Wool — Industrial & Engineering Chemistry, Sept. 1952.

Year	1920	1930	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Wool percent share of all fibers	9.9	8.6	7.9	11.5	11.0	11.0	9.4	9.3

For outer-wear consumption in 1937 wool constituted 65% of all fiber and in 1949 70% of all fiber.

From 1937 to 1949 the consumption of total of the outer wear fabrics jumped from 311,000,000 pounds to 361,000,000 pounds or 16%. In this same period the use of wool fibers for outer garments jumped from 204,000,000 to 253,000,000 or 24%. Therefore the use of wool fiber increased 8% more than all other fibers.

These data show that wool is not being replaced by other fibers and that demand is strengthening.

I have shown the good thing about our wool industry, why it is a valuable asset to our sheep industry and that we have a high demand for wool and great consumer market that will continue.

It was necessary to do this to show the possibilities of our industry. With these before us, why the gloom in our industry? Why isn't it a most profitable industry with increasing production?

While this discussion is primarily concerned with wool, a mention of lamb production at this point might be timely. As meat, lamb has now, and will have as long as our present production of beef continues, a highly competitive and probably depressed market. In this case we are trying to replace or compete with an abundance of a highly popular product. On the other side of the picture, we know that lamb has somewhat of a specialized market and that under the present low numbers of sheep that this market is not fully supplied as indicated by reverse ratio in price that we now have between lamb and beef. We can probably expect this favorable

price rate until our sheep numbers increase to the point where the demand for this specialized market is filled. The high price of feed and labor needed for lamb production at present do not make too happy a picture for lamb at present prices.

The depressing factor in our industry is the fact that we are losing our wonderful wool market and therefore losing the greatest net profit part of our business.

Let us refer back to the table showing the amount and consumption of wool in 1952. These data are very illuminating. We see there that our production of wool was 232,000,000 pounds and that the C.C.C. had to purchase 101,000,000 or 45% of the wool we raised. This is evidence that practically 50% of our wool did not meet the requirements of the manufacturers. He, therefore purchased foreign wool. In plain words, we are not meeting the competition of foreign nations. At a meeting of wool manufacturers in Washington this fall, the question was raised — Why do you prefer foreign wool to domestic wool? The unanimous answer was that foreign wool could be converted into consumer goods at much less cost. The wool manufacturer who has equipment, management, and market for a definite product is no different in his buying practices than you sheepmen. He wants a uniform package of the kind of wool his plant uses. He is not interested in buying small lots of wool that have many different grades, lengths, defects, paint brands, black and white fibers mixed, more or less tags, floor sweepings, heavy paint brands, etc. Would you as a rancher be interested in buying a mixed herd of ewes that were made up of fine wool, blackface, quarter blood wool, sheep with hairy breeches, small, large, and sick ewes if your ranch and management was planned for the use of fine long staple sheep? If herds like these were the only ones available, and you could get only 20% of the kind of sheep you wanted out of each herd, your buying and selling operations to get the required number of fine long staple sheep would be enormous. This same situation is what the manufacturer is faced with when buying most of our domestic wool. He, therefore, turns to foreign wool where he can purchase any quantity needed that is guaranteed of a uniform quality he needs. These facts that we have been talking about are all summed up in two words for the

manufacturer — "Conversion Costs". He is now paying more for foreign wool than domestic because his costs of converting this fine wool into fabrics are lower.

My opinion from experience in New Mexico is that a large percent of the 101,000,000 taken over by the C.C.C. was wool that came from clips that were not uniform, or such low quality, or such small lots that conversion costs would be so high that manufacturers were not interested in buying.

The way to hold and regain our wool market is then simply to develop some method of presenting to the mill buyer large lots made of wool having (1) uniform grade and identified as such, (2) uniform length and identified as such, (3) it must be free from black fibers, kemp and foreign material which can not be removed in normal machinery operations. This kind of packaging and only this kind will meet the competition of the foreign wool and give the manufacturers a chance to make equal profits from our wool.

To accomplish this let us think of an organization that includes every segment of the wool industry in the U. S., an organization where each segment helps promote every other segment.

These things the individual wool grower can do himself or hire done at a little or no extra cost:

1. We can breed sheep that have a fleece that is uniform enough in fiber fineness and fiber strength so
(Continued on page 43)

SAVE MONEY

PROTECT YOUR PROFIT MARGIN
with patented

VITA-WAY
MINERALS-VITAMINS
For All Livestock

S-T-R-E-T-C-H-E-S

YOUR PROTEINS GRAINS, ROUGHAGES AND FEEDS
Only a Few Ounces Daily Required
BECAUSE IT'S MORE THAN
JUST A MINERAL MIXTURE!

AT YOUR DEALERS—OR VITA-WAY, INC. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Horton, Yaggy & Kenley

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

General Insurance
Real Estate Loans
Sellers of Ranch and City Properties



"Higgins the bank is very much interested in how you manage all this on \$32.50 a week."

WE APPRECIATE SERVING RANCHMEN —

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- LOANS

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(SKINNY)

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CACTUS HOTEL ANNEX

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

FRINGE TAPE WORM

WE HAVE THE ANSWER TO YOUR FRINGE TAPE WORM PROBLEM

This parasite hits your sheep usually about 20 days before they are finished in feed lot or grain field. Call us.

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SPECIAL AND REGULAR

We have drench for dealers and warehouses at wholesale prices. Remember, we have been supplying top quality drench for many years at as good or better price as offered in San Antonio, Austin, Fort Worth or anywhere else. Call us —

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Office Phone 6483 — Res. Phone 6480

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San Angelo, Texas

We are West Texas distributors for the famous new Tubex Penicillin Manufactured by Wyeth

RANCH LOANS

I represent one of the best loan firms in the business. If you desire to go into a feeding or restocking program in the coming months and desire a good loan see me. I know that I can help you and I know the business. If your abstract is in good shape, the loan can easily be closed in two to three weeks.

— IRA GREEN.

AS ALWAYS
YOU'LL FIND
A FRIENDLY
WELCOME AT

Mrs. Crosby's CAFE and HOTEL

Most Modern Cafe
on Mexican Border

Ciudad Acuna, Mexico

BOOTS . . .

Handmade to your measurements,
Western high grade, fancy styles
for men, women and children.
Write for catalog. Also Boot Shoes.

CRICHTON BOOT CO.
El Paso 34, Texas

Ranchmen Study Range Problems At Sonora Experiment Station

ON OCTOBER 15 the Texas Section of the American Society of Range Management held its fourth quarterly meeting at the Ranch Experiment Station, which is situated halfway between the towns of Sonora and Rocksprings. One hundred and forty members and others interested in range management were in attendance.

The program started at 9:30 A.M. with a welcoming address by W. T. Hardy, Superintendent of the station.

The range management program which is being carried on at the Ranch Experiment Station was discussed by Leo B. Merrill, Range Specialist for the station. The group then went into the experimental pastures where C. A. Rechenthin of the Soil Conservation Service gave a very interesting discussion on range condition classification. Mr. Rechenthin pointed out desirable as well as undesirable plant species and discussed means of bringing back desirable species on overgrazed range lands. The crowd was then broken into groups and conducted over pastures stocked at three rates of grazing with four combinations of livestock. The heavily stocked pastures (48 animal units per section) were in very poor condition despite recent rains, while the moderately stocked pastures (32 animal units per section) and the lightly

section) were in much better condition. The lightly stocked areas had withstood the severe drouth much better than had either of the heavier rates.

Following a barbecue lunch served by the Sutton County 4-H Club, a demonstration of raindrop splash effect was given by Ben O. Osborn of the Soil Conservation Service, showing the great benefit of grass and litter in preventing soil disturbance by raindrop splash and in increasing the depth of penetration of moisture from about one inch on bare soil to eight inches on soil covered by vegetation.

The first speaker on the afternoon program was Dr. V. A. Young, head of the Department of Range and Forestry, A. & M. College of Texas, who discussed progress of the Range Management Society and of range research.

Fred T. Earwood, an Edwards County rancher, discussed the need for conservation ranching and led in a discussion of why the carrying capacity of ranges on the Edwards Plateau has decreased from 125 animal units per section to less than 50 animal units per section in approximately 50 years through destruction of desirable vegetation and increase of woody and noxious species.

Horace Fawcett, a Val Verde County rancher, discussed ranching under severe drouth conditions and

brought out the need for improving range lands. Mr. Fawcett stated that he was going to keep only a few remnant livestock and carry them on one or two pastures of the twelve pastures on his ranch. He plans to allow the remaining pastures to rest while he maintains the livestock on the one or two with supplemental feed.

Following the discussion by Mr. Fawcett, a description of emergency feeds, chiefly prickly pear and molasses, now being studied on the ranch station, was given by Dr. W. T. Magee, Animal Husbandman at the Station.

The closing talk was presented by A. H. Walker, chairman of the Texas Section, discussing the aims of the Texas Section and urging the ranchers to take more interest in the work. Following this talk, Sayers Farmer, a Kimble County rancher, complimented the range society for its work in helping the ranchmen.



"Rustle up WHAT
firewood?"

Globe Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum Gives Fast Specific Action

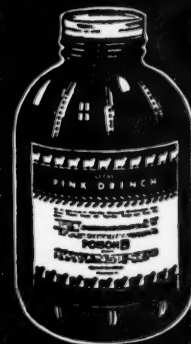


To combat Hemorrhagic Septicemia (shipping fever) in cattle, sheep and goats, and Swine Plague in swine, more and more owners are using Globe Anti-Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Serum. In many cases, where cattle are to be shipped, the disease can be prevented by vaccinating with 40 to 50 c.c. of Globe Anti-Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Serum at the time of shipment. Upon arrival Globe Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Bacterin or Corynebacterium-Pasteurella Bacterin should be administered. During the cold wet season when Hemorrhagic-Septicemia is frequently complicated with diphtheroid infections, Globe Corynebacterium-Pasteurella Bacterin is the product preferred for protection. A combination bacterin from Globe Laboratories is also available for vaccination against Black-leg, Malignant Edema and Hemorrhagic-Septicemia. This product is Globe Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Pasteurella Bacterin, or "Triple Bacterin."

A FULL LINE OF VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS



SPECIAL
BOLUSES



PINK DRENCH

GLOBE
LABORATORIES
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Kansas City Denver Little Rock Memphis
Artesia, Calif. Sioux City, Iowa Calgary, Can.

Wool Production

(Continued from page 41)

that it will not need to be sorted. (tub fleeces)

2. We can collect separately the belly, shin locks, lower part of thigh, and tags at shearing time. Then use only the main part of the fleece left for 1 sort. Our system of shearing the legs and belly before tying the sheep makes this system easy to work.

3. We can sort our sheep into uniform length groups before shearing and then shear each length group separately, thus having our wool graded for length.

4. We can have two or three extra sacking stands and sort the fleeces for fineness and length as they come to the table at shearing time.

5. We can cut out into separate groups any sheep with black wool or blackface and shear these together and then thoroughly sweep the shearing floor before any more whitefaced sheep are sheared.

6. We can have our wool sacks stenciled when we buy them with our ranch name, thus avoiding running paint going through the sacks into the wool. This also identifies the clip for establishing a reputation.

7. We can use smaller paint brands altogether and use only ear marks or nose fire brands.

8. We can give fullest cooperation with the U.S.D.A. in testing and de-

veloping the scourable branding fluid they have developed.

9. We can be sure the floor sweepings are not put into the sack with the good fleece wool.

10. We can be sure that the tags are sacked separately.

11. We can insist that our State Colleges give more instruction in field demonstration.

12. We can insist that our wool warehouses encourage at all times the need for better preparation of wools by only patronizing the progressive warehouses.

13. We can, with little effort, learn how to grade for fineness and length of fiber so that rough fleece grading will be possible.

14. We can insist that wool taken over by the Commodity Credit be properly graded and sorted in an experimental manner to advance our knowledge of how to package our wool.

15. We can insist that our wool is sold on a clean basis determined by an accurate shrinkage.

16. We can go to our credit people and work out a system of credit that will allow us time to combine a number of clips into large graded lots and thus be able to sell at an advantage.

17. We can know what we have for sale and from this know why we get more or less for our clip.

18. We can stay at the shearing shed and see that these things are done.

19. We can talk up and support a wool promotion organization similar to the National Cotton Council.

20. We can do these things now.

PFLUGER ASKS FOR HELP AND ADVICE

THE PFLUGER family of Eden has long been identified with the Angora goat industry with Walter, Carl and Raymond Pfluger always in the forefront at the registered sales buying top quality breeding animals.

Walter Pfluger, newly elected president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, told the membership of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association at Rocksprings that he was eager to do all he could to promote the industry and that he needed all the help from them he could get.

Mr. Pfluger pointed out that many of the ranchmen had been forced to sell part of their breeding stock in order to finance the feeding of the remaining livestock. "I don't believe any goatman has had to sell his goats to do that."

He attributed the income from his Angora goats to his present financial solvency and said this was the case of many ranchmen.

"We need the help of every sheep and goat man to properly promote and protect the sheep and Angora goat industry. I want your advice and suggestions," he declared.

The Hugh Rose lambs from Sanderson, numbering about 1,100, were recently purchased by Roy Jackson and Russell Hays of San Angelo for San Saba grazing.

Otho Drake has delivered 993 mixed lambs for Joe Ashley, Plainview, to eastern wheat at 17c, weight 75 pounds; also sold a truck load of ewe lambs for C. G. Vancourt, San Angelo, to Bill Messick of Plainview at 18c. These were choice lambs.

GOAT STORY

JOE GARDNER, affable registered goat breeder of Junction, gets quite a kick telling a "verified" story of the doe which was suckling a kid that wasn't doing too well. The ranchman became concerned and began watching the doe, which seemed to have an ample milk supply even though the kid didn't seem to be getting enough.

"You know that doe came to the barn, the kid began to suckle and a large, black bull-snake glided out of a corner and began to suckle on the other side."

Then, there is the oft-told story about old Bossy, the milk cow, apparently in fine fettle and in the prime of milk-producing condition coming up night after night with little milk in her bag. It caused some concern in the ranch family and the watch started. During the hot, late afternoon, with flies giving trouble, the milk cow was seen wading into the large tank near the barn. She was startled out of the water and to the amazement of the observers was dragging three catfish which averaged about 15 pounds each, busily engaged in procuring a milk diet.

RAMBOUILLET



Foundation
Sheep Breed

TRADE MARK OF
PROGRESSIVE
SHEEPMEN

THE OUTLOOK FOR SHEEP IS GOOD

U. S. sheep numbers are near the lowest since the Civil War — cattle are the highest on record.

The U. S. now produces only about one-fourth of its wool needs.

U. S. per capita consumption of wool increased 54% from 1934-'38 to 1946-'52.

Fine wool is in short supply.

The government loan program will place a floor under wool.

Synthetic fibers have failed to measure up to advertising claims.

Government actions are expected to be more favorable to the industry.

BETTER RAMS ARE A SOUND INVESTMENT

Better quality sheep produce more pounds of better quality wool and lamb — more net income.

The only way a flock can be improved is by using rams that are better than the ewes, saving the best ewe lambs, and culling the poor producers.

Better rams sire ewe lambs which command premium prices for replacement ewes.

Never before could better rams be purchased more worth the money.

RAMBOUILLET IS THE MOST PROFITABLE BREED

Rambouillets produce a heavy clip of long staple, light shrinkage, fine, uniform wool which commands premium prices.

They produce big, early maturing, thrifty lambs that feed well, yield high, and produce a top carcass.

They are long-lived and don't lighten up in wool during old age, which cuts replacement costs.

They are superior out-of-season breeders — essential to early lamb production.

For Free illustrated booklet and list of breeders, write

**The American Rambouillet
Sheep Breeders Association**

Route 1, Box 533

San Angelo, Texas

WOOL

MOHAIR

Uvalde Wool & Mohair Co.



**Commission Merchants
Ranch Supplies**

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WE SOLICIT YOUR CONSIGNMENTS OF WOOL
AND MOHAIR ON OUR RECORD OF SALES
AND SERVICE

UVALDE, TEXAS

DOLPH BRISCOE - DOLPH BRISCOE, JR. - R. L. SUTHERLAND

JOE B. BLAKENEY

WOOL WAREHOUSE

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Wool - Mohair



Best Wishes
for the
Holiday Season

Joe B. Blakeney Al Krueger

GREETINGS—

TO

THE TEXAS SHEEP & GOAT RAISERS

KIMBELL DIAMOND MILLING CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Manufacturers of
KIMBELL'S 20%
PROTEIN RANGE CUBES

"Properly Fortified"

Fine Wool and Clippings . . .

A man may have more courage than a woman, but he doesn't get half the chance to show his backbone.

An ex-G.I. had subscribed to a course in medicine and had completed about two years of the work. One stormy night as he was at home, there was a knock at the door. A farmer stood there and said, "My wife is going to have a baby. Can you come right away and take care of her?" The ex-G.I. said, "No, I haven't completed my course. I don't have any diploma and am not supposed to practice. Find another doctor." The farmer was impatient. "I have already tried to get other doctors but have been unsuccessful," he said. "Won't you please come and help?" So, the ex-G.I. medic agreed to go. He threw a few instruments into a bag and drove out to the farm. He told the farmer, "Now, you wait in the hall and I will let you know if I need any help." He was in the room quite a long time when he opened the door and asked the farmer for a pair of pliers. The farmer was astounded but he thought maybe the ex-G.I. knew best, so he got him a pair of pliers.

Again he was gone for some time and finally came to the door and said, "Will you get me a screw driver?" By that time the farmer was very much perturbed but he got him a screw driver. Again the ex-G.I. was in the room quite a long time and the farmer meanwhile was nervously pacing the hall. Finally the ex-G.I. came to the door again and said, "Get a crooked piece of baling wire." This time the farmer blew up. He said, "For goodness sake, how about my wife?" "Well," said the medic neophyte, "I haven't had a chance to look at her yet. So far I haven't been able to get my bag unlocked."

An old ranchman and his wife went to the city on business. Since they had never stayed over-night in a hotel, they decided on the most swanky one in the city. They were shown to their room. A television set was turned on when they entered, so they sat down

and enjoyed the show very much for a while.

Then the old man became angry and shouted to his wife, "May, tell these show people to get away from our window so I can undress and go to bed."

Some girls are working girls — and some are working men.

When you talk you only hear something you already know — when you listen, you may learn something.

The haughty dowager called at the hospital to see her injured chauffeur. "He's a very sick man," said the nurse. "Are you his wife?"

"Certainly not," the good woman blurted. "I'm his mistress."

McGregor: "What's the idea of a band of mourning on your left leg, Jock?"

Jock: "Me mither has passed away."

McGregor: "But why on your leg instead of your sleeve?"

Jock: "She was me stepmither."

"If any man here," shouted the temperance speaker, "can name an honest business that has been helped by the saloon, I will spend the rest of my life working for the liquor people."

A man in the audience arose. "I consider mine honest," he said, "and it has been helped by the saloon."

"What is your business?" asked the orator.

"I, sir," replied the man, "am an undertaker."

Sue: "Do you know, that young farmer tried to kiss me? He told me that he had never kissed any girl before."

Doc: "What did you tell him?"

Sue: "I said I was no agricultural experiment station."

A youth just starting on his career of dates, remarked to the girl, "I went out with a nurse yesterday."

"Never mind," she replied. "Perhaps in a year or two your mother will let you out without one."

POWER!

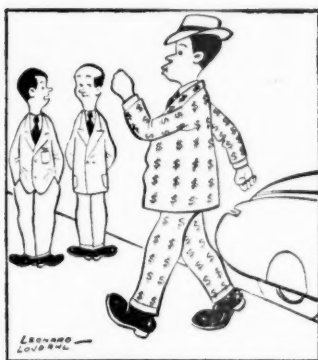
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Wm. K. HOLT MACHINERY CO.
SAN ANTONIO • CORPUS CHRISTI
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WESLACO



. . . power for farm and ranch with a Caterpillar and Special Holt equipment — engineered to the specific requirements of your need.

CENTRAL TEXAS
MACHINERY COMPANY
ABILENE, TEXAS



"I think Foosh is taking his new bank job a little too seriously."

"Are you homesick?" her aunt asked a small girl, away overnight for the first time.

"No," the child sobbed, "I'm here sick."

An attractive girl listened to chiding words from a policeman about the brevity of her bathing suit. What, he wanted to know, would her mother say if she saw her?

"She'd probably order me to bring it back at once," the girl said. "It's hers."

"Now, folks," said the visiting circuit-riding preacher at the lonely West Texas church, "the subject of my sermon today will be 'falsehoods'. How many of you have read the 72nd chapter of St. Luke?"

Cowboys and ranch hands, women-folk and all raised their hands.

"Well, well," said the minister, "I see I have a perfect audience. There isn't such a chapter."

"I'll bet you wouldn't marry me," said the cowboy.

She called the bet and raised him five.

A Texas husband has plans for a new home. One door of the double garage will be painted "Hers" — the other one "His." "Hers" is two feet wider.

An East Texas farmer walked into a Fort Worth bank and asked for money to buy some lambs. "Will you make me a statement?" inquired the banker.

"Shore," replied the farmer, "I think they'll go up."

Hubby: "Wife, here's a riddle: what makes my life so miserable?"

Wife: "You've got me."

Hubby: "That's right."

Some ranchmen work hard to make money so their sons won't have the problems that made men of their fathers.

The hillbilly with a dizzy blonde hanging on his arm, took the pen handed by the hotel clerk and signed the register with an X. With a thoughtful look on his face, he hesitated, then circled the X.

"A lot of people sign with an X," said the clerk, "but this is the first time I've ever seen one circled."

"Taint nothin' so dadburned odd about hit," replied the hayseed, "when I'm running 'round with wild women I don't use my right name."

WANTS MOHAIR MENTIONED

MR. AND Mrs. W. S. Orr, Rock-springs, one of the leading families in ranch circles of the area, attended the convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Mrs. Orr recently commented that she felt that mohair should be brought into the picture to a greater extent in the Miss Wool program. Her point was that while wool was used to indicate both wool and mohair the two should be separated at least part of the time in order that the public could learn to understand the individual qualities and characteristics of each fibre.

Mr. Orr reports one of the best seasons in livestock trading that he has experienced in the ranching business. He had a marked demand for does this year, much more than usual, and sold several hundred head. He sold 276 bucks at good prices which indicate the strength of the mohair industry. He sold 352 lambs at 18c per pound with a 10% cut at 12c per pound. His lambs averaged 70 pounds. He also sold 164 head of 3-year-old ewes at \$12.25 to Rob Carter, Rocksprings, with a 10% cut at \$10.00.

He reports that his range is short and that he has been feeding his livestock since July. "I am considerably worried about my cattle. About two years ago I sold the bottom half of my cattle and if I had thrown in the top half I would be better off today — have more money and better range."

MENARD SHOW DATE SET

HERMAN ALLEN has been named general chairman for the annual Menard County show, tentatively set for January 23.

Herman Carter and Pete Mozingo will judge the lambs, Jim Gray and Rod Richardson the sheep and Lem Jones will be auctioneer, assisted by Marshall Pennington.

For those who have everything...

M.L. LEDDY

Saddle and Boot Shop

Gift Certificate



There's always someone who has everything. If you're puzzled about what to give, an M. L. LEDDY gift certificate is the perfect answer. It bears a name which has meant good things for over 30 years. And it opens the doors to a shop where even those who have everything will nevertheless find something wonderful!

Use the order form below and we will mail the certificates.

M. L. LEDDY SADDLE & BOOT SHOP
San Angelo, Texas

Amt. of Certificate	Mail To	Address

Inclosed:

Check ☐ Money Order ☐ From.....

Please Print Name

CEDAR POSTS

BUILDING TIMBERS AND TELEPHONE POLES
BUY WHOLESALE

HALF MILLION POSTS NOW IN YARD, TO SELECT FROM. ALL STANDARD CLASSIFICATIONS. THIS TIMBER HAS NEVER BEEN CUT BEFORE AND WILL AVERAGE BETTER THAN THREE-FOURTHS HEART. CEDAR YARD FIFTY MILES FROM SAN ANTONIO. PRICE LIST ON REQUEST.

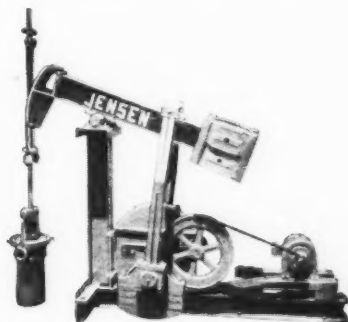
SEVEN ELEVEN RANCH MILAM BUILDING SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

MAINTAIN YOUR ASSOCIATION—SUPPORT PROMOTION

Pump Handle Pete Says:



Experience has made JENSENS better!



Some smart fella once said something like this: "The only faith that wears well is the faith that's backed by experience."

Well, sir, this made me think of JENSEN Pumping Units right off — 'cause you can sure put your faith in 'em! The Jensen folks have been making these fine well pump-ing units for more'n 33 years. These years of experience, plus a lotta engineering skill and ability, explain why Jensen Units work harder and cost less.

We'd like nothin' better than an opportunity to tell you about all the JENSEN features that justify people's faith in 'em, and a postcard or letter to 1008 Fourteenth Street, Coffeyville, Kansas, will bring you this information.

JENSEN BROTHERS MFG. CO., INC.

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SHIP TO

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COMMISSION CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

FORT WORTH --- YC

PASSING THROUGH THE WAREHOUSE

By The Troublesooter . . .
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION
Boston, Massachusetts

REDCHAIN Vita-Range NUGGETS



Will help you get
**More Lambs
Better Lambs**

Red Chain Vita-Range Nuggets is a 20% protein ration, containing all the necessary amino acids in proper balance.

It is low in fiber content and high in digestibility, affording you opportunity for maximum returns from your range herds.

It is extra fortified with stabilized Vitamin A . . . that miracle producing ingredient so essential to life and proper reproduction.

RED CHAIN Vita-Range Nuggets are made in 1/2 inch size for feeding sheep.

REMEMBER—You've Got to Make a Profit to Stay in Business.

SEE YOUR RED CHAIN DEALER NOW!

UNIVERSAL MILLS
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

that produce

BIGGER PROFITS

5 DIFFERENT WAYS

- 1 Keeps ewes in better condition
- 2 Ewes give more milk
- 3 Minimum feeding waste
- 4 Cuts down feeding cost
- 5 Bigger, heavier lambs

Fortified
with
**STABILIZED
VITAMIN A**



I WAS passing through the warehouse the other day, and the first thing that caught my eye was the neat piles of wool — all graded and pretty. Those piles sure reflect the pride the men take in building them. Makes a big difference to the buyers, too, when they can make their selections from neat, attractive piles of the different grades. Row after row — straight and nicely squared off — gosh, they looked nice!

Thinks I, "Guess I'll take a minute to talk to one of the fellows who's responsible for grading the wool that goes into these piles. He sure must have to know his stuff." Well, he does. It takes years of training to produce an experienced grader, and we pride ourselves on having some of the best in the business.

I have seen graders perform in the past, but never paid any particular attention. This time, I thought I'd really concentrate and learn just what there is to it that makes the grading so all-fired important. Well, sir, I found out.

A grader has to have not only very keen eyesight, but sensitive fingers, and good smelling apparatus. I noticed one of our men pick up a portion of the fleece and smell it. This piece was a Tag with wool stuck to it. He explained that he smelled it to determine whether or not the wool was packed damp. The odor of the Tag would be musty if it was packed damp; which, in this particular case was the story. The grader then showed me how the wool, that is, the good, clean wool, when packed with the damp Tags, will adhere to the Tag and mix in with it, causing the loss to the grower of that portion of the clean wool. Too much of this good wool stuck to damp Tags can make an appreciable difference in the graded weight of the wool. As one of our salesmen recently said, "It's the Tag buyer's gray and the grower's loss."

The grader said we cannot urge too strongly that the wool be shorn when it is dry; because it surely shows up when it gets to our warehouse; and most certainly does result in loss in weight when graded if it was shorn wet, with, consequently, a lower overall return to the grower.

We also noticed the tremendous number of Tags and Offs which the grader must throw to one side — to be sold at a lower price. It would be a great saving of the grader's time and would certainly add to the attractiveness of the wool, so far as the buyer was concerned, if all Tags and Off wools were packed separately. When they are packed in with the

OUR LOGICAL MARKET

rest of the wool, as I explained above, they damage and stain the wool immediately around them. This stain doesn't come out — even in scouring — a fact which is taken into consideration by the buyer when he considers the price he will pay for the wool. Sure we sell the Tags, too, but at a considerably lower price than the clean wool. By the way, the grader suggested that the bags which contain the Off wools should be marked "Offs."

Well, gotta run along now, but thought I'd pass along to you — for whatever it might be worth — the

hints I got from the grader about packing your wool properly. Careful and proper preparation of your wool for market pays off! Believe me.

As I leave the warehouse, I think "Now, the grower knows all this as well as we do, but what he doesn't seem to realize is that it REALLY DOES PAY to take a few pains with his wool. Nickel sez the next year the fellow who packs his Tags and Offs right in with his good wool, will kick like a steer when his neighbor, who packed his Offs separately, gets a better price for his wool. Wanna bet?

DANGEROUS TAX SITUATION

STEPHEN H. HART, Attorney for the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and the numerous other livestock organizations banded together to watch and act upon tax matters of interest to the industry, writes that:

A development of note in the livestock tax field during the past month is an adverse decision by the Tax Court of the United States in the Diamond A Cattle Company case, 21 T. C. No. 1.

That decision points up a dangerous possibility tax-wise for many ranchers. A great many, perhaps most, livestock producers who carry their livestock in inventory keep their books and file their returns on the cash basis in all other respects. They deduct interest and taxes, for instance, when paid rather than as accrued, and they keep no inventory of feed or supplies. This is a practical basis of accounting and certainly reflects income just as clearly as the pure cash basis. As a matter of fact, many other small businesses which use inventories are on the cash basis in all other respects.

In the Diamond A. Cattle Company case, however, the Tax Court seems to hold that such a hybrid method of accounting is improper. The implication of the decision is

that ranchers who inventory their livestock must use the accrual method in all respects. If the Commissioner should follow through and enforce such a principle, it would completely upset the books and income tax returns for tens of thousands of ranchers and farmers, not to mention other small businesses. Therefore, we can hope either that the Commissioner will not follow the precedent or that the matter will be clarified by legislation.

SCHMITT HEADS WOOL BUREAU

MAX F. SCHMITT, an advertising executive of New York and the firm of Foote, Cone and Belding, identified previously with other advertising agencies, has been selected to head the Wool Bureau, Inc., succeeding F. Eugene Ackerman, resigned. Mr. Ackermann is now president of Botany Mills, Passaic, New Jersey. The Wool Bureau is an organization representing the wool growers of the world and the domestic wool growers through the American Wool Council.

Vigorous increased efforts toward wool producing is planned for the coming year. West Coast promotion will be augmented and reinforced.

Steve Stumberg, Vice-President of the American Wool Council, attended a Wool Bureau meeting, representing the Texas growers.

DROUTH FUNDS

THE ECONOMIC disaster program of the Farmers Home Administration was announced in late November and its purpose is to provide operating expense funds for stockmen and farmers already in the drouth disaster program. This means that those already indebted to the FAA will be enabled to continue operations with additional funds. It will aid those

caught in a squeeze and who are unable to secure money through regular channels.

The Annual Val Verde County Livestock Show will be held in Del Rio January 30, 1954.

The Bandera County Livestock Show will be held in the new show barn at Medina, Texas, January 15 and 16.

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Angora Breeders Hold 54th Meeting

THE 54th Annual meeting of the American Angora Goat Breeders Association was held in the Community House at Rocksprings on November 10, with some fifty members in attendance.

The operating statement of the organization as reported by Mrs. Thos. L. Taylor, Secretary, revealed fees of

\$2,973 from 5,463 registrants, \$461 from 2,044 transfers and rentals of \$900, and a total income of \$4,439.25. Expenses amounted to \$4,056.13, or a loss of \$172.12 for the year. Total assets of the Association was given as \$11,831.07.

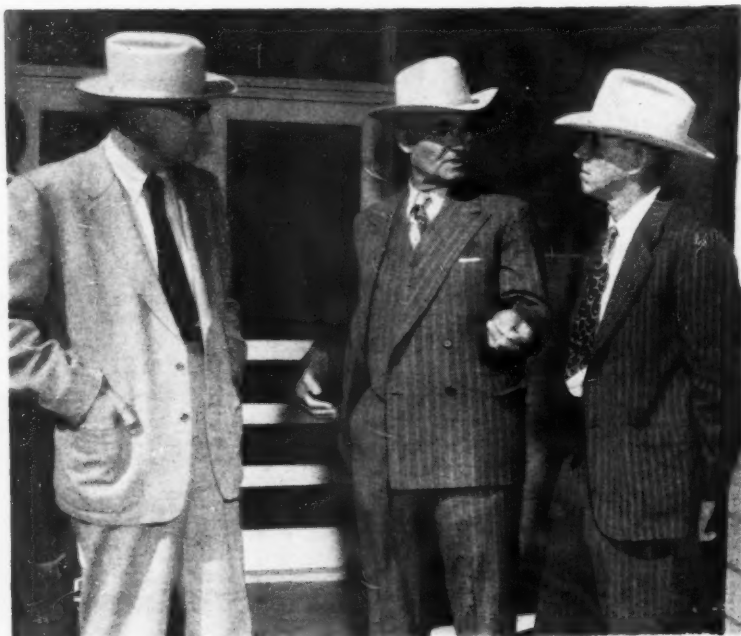
All officers of the organization were re-elected. Len A. Clark of

Rocksprings is president, Armer Earwood, Sonora, first vice-president; Marvin Skaggs, Junction, second vice-president, and the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Taylor.

On the program of the meeting was Claud Gilmer of Rocksprings, attorney and former legislator, who discussed some of the current state problems; W. R. Meredith, Kerrville, Certified Public Accountant, who outlined several provisions of the current tax structure having immediate interest to ranchmen; Walter Pfluger,

Eden, President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, who asked for help and support for his work and association, and Fred Earwood, Sonora, who also outlined some of the current problems of those engaged in the sheep and goat industry. Dr. W. T. Hardy, Ranch Experiment Station, Earl Ferguson, Soil Specialist, and several others made comments.

The program was high-lighted by a noon-day luncheon which the members and guests enjoyed at the Balentine Hotel.



CONFERENCE

Prior to making his talk before the Registered Angora goat breeders at Rocksprings in early November, Walter Pfluger, President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, was snapped as he, Fred Earwood, Sonora, and J. B. Reagan, Leakey, discussed current problems.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The executive group which guides the activities of the American Angora Goat Breeders Association, Rocksprings, includes from right to left L. A. Clark, President; C. F. Briggs, Joe Brown Ross, Fred Earwood, and Judge Bob Davis. Also shown second from left is Armer Earwood, son of Fred Earwood, a director of the organization.



Plans Made for 1954 Goat Show And Sale at Fredericksburg

THE FIRST quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers' Association was held at Bandera, November 7. W. S. Orr, President, presided at the quarterly meeting.

The directors named Fredericksburg as the place of the 1954 show and sale and the date, August 5, 6, 7, 1954.

The show committee named by the group were Carlton Godbold and Claude Haby, both of Leakey; H. R. Sites, Wimberly, and Howard Hay, Bandera, as alternate. Sales committee — Authur Davis, Sabinal, J. B. Reagan, Leakey, Jack Richardson, Uvalde, and Joe Brown Ross, Sonora, alternate.

Bob Davis was named to visit the ranches of the breeders to select the bucks and does to be offered for sale. Fred Earwood, Sonora, is to select the top 25 sale bucks at Fredericksburg.

Authur Davis will judge the B type goats and Armer Earwood, Sonora, the C type.

A coronation committee composed of Mrs. W. S. Orr, Mrs. Authur Davis and Mrs. Joe Brown Ross was selected to make plans for the coronation of Miss Donave Davis of Sabinal, who was selected as Mohair Queen. Coronation ceremonies will be held the night of August 5, 1954, and judging of the show will be on August 6, followed by the annual

membership meeting. P. E. Gulley, Uvalde, will serve as auctioneer on August 7.

The Association members, their wives and guests were served a turkey dinner at the OST Cafe, following the morning session. Hosts and hostesses were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hay, Glenn Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Ray F. Wyatt and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Koontz.

In the November 10 meeting of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, it was brought out that County Agents and Vocational Agriculture teachers coming into the Edwards Plateau area and other areas where Angora goats are raised have to learn about the Angora goat from the ground up as little if any training is given them in the colleges of the state — the largest producer of Angora goats.



YOUNG ANGORA GOAT BREEDER

Occasional concern is expressed because there are apparently few young people becoming interested in the production of Angora goats. However, keenly interested in the November meeting of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association was young Jess Whitley of Brackettville, who has been a member of the organization for about one year. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Whitley. He has a number of nice registered does and intends to raise some breeding stock for selling as soon as he can. He and his father are shown above.



ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS

A number of prominent Angora goat breeders whose names are well known in the industry are shown standing in front of the Rock-springs Community Center Building, where the goatmen gathered in early November to make plans for future work. They are, left to right, Leroy Nichols, Leakey; Joe Gardner and Marvin Skaggs, Junction; Arthur Davis, Con Can, and Claude Haby, Leakey.



MISS MOHAIR AT BREEDERS' MEET

Pretty Miss Mohair, Donave Davis of Sabinal, attended the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association Annual Meeting. She is shown with her mother (right) Mrs. Arthur Davis and Mrs. Thomas L. Taylor, Secretary of the Association.

For the second straight year the Marshall Foundation will offer a \$5,000.00 scholarship to an outstanding boy or girl exhibitor at the Houston Fat Stock Show, to attend the University of Houston. The 1954 Houston Fat Stock Show opens February 3 and runs through February 14 for the 22nd annual exposition.

Frank Weed, Jr., livestock and real estate dealer of Utopia, bought a load of mutton goats from Mrs. M. S. Perry of Leakey and shipped them to Cook Bros. of Lawn, Texas. Selling price was \$7 per head. Weed also bought 500 black-face and Corriedale lambs from R. E. Adams and Paul Garrison of Medina. Average weight was 50 pounds and price 11c for the shorn lambs.

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Texas Delaine News

By MRS. G. A. GLIMP

THE SHARP, cold winds that have been swooping down upon us are reminders enough that winter is here. This time of year for the stockman is a busy one, for along with regular routine, he usually is summarizing and analyzing his situation to see whether he is progressing or at a standstill. We feel sure some are remarking they aren't even making ends meet. This past year has been one of several extremities, all of which the farmer and rancher seemed to be on the block with someone else holding the axe. These ranchers are sure made from ironclad material and are still thinking in future terms from the livestock angle. It is good, indeed, to see lambs, wool, and sheep going at much better prices than a few months back. The good rains over the country have helped and more rain will do even more good. The hindrances that have kept livestock at such a low ebb we hope will soon be overcome, and the future will not hold the drawbacks of the past.

Most everyone has received catalogues of the various major shows. The Austin Livestock Show has much in store for the Junior Delaine Breeders. Our friend, L. J. Luedcke of Austin, has felt for some time there was a need for better sheep in his territory, and Austin had a lot to offer as a site for one of the major shows. The interest that the visitors have shown to the exhibitors have made Mr. Luedcke know the shows should and could be improved upon. He feels the premium money they already had with the added money from the Delaine Association will bring out the best show Austin has ever had. They plan on going all-out to accommodate the breeders, and we hope the Central Texans will have the privilege of viewing the best of our breed.

The San Angelo Fat Stock Show, too, has made the Junior Breeder feel that they must put forth the best efforts in exhibiting only top quality animals. R. R. Walston is assistant superintendent, and he is most anxious to see the boys and girls with registered stock care for them and have them on exhibition at the stock show. The memorial trophy offered by the Texas Rambouillet Breeders as an added prize in the Junior Rambouillet Show at San Angelo is certainly worth striving for, and we hope the Delaine Association will find it worth while to consider something of this nature in the future.

The Mills County 4-H and F. F. A. Livestock Show held each year in January promises to be one of their best. These boys and girls began early searching for the best in the Delaines in order to have one of the best breeder shows they have ever had in Mills County. They secured only top quality lambs from the best flocks, and we feel sure it will be well worth the effort put forth to be on hand for this show to see the results of another successful year for these boys and girls.

Marian Knox of Bertram has added more ewes to her flock and hopes to be among the Burnet County and other stock show exhibitors another year.

Most of the Delaine breeders feel that this year has not been too bad for them despite the many obstacles to overcome. The new breeders, both

adult and juniors, have been most welcome and given them new perspective toward a better future. Most every breeder sold all the ewes he had to offer and could have sold more. This was true with lambs. Some breeders sold club lambs that they had rather have kept. When our youth can feel security in making such purchases, we should feel secure with foundations for such purchases.

May the age-old Christmas Hymn whose verses depict "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men" reign in the hearts of one and all during the holiday season, and may the New Year be filled with happiness, good health, and success for all.

DRY IN MISSOURI

WE'RE NEARLY as dry here as it was out your way when we were there last New Year's — no rain of consequence since June. Stock water is very short — pastures shorter; however, sheep seem to be in good flesh.

Demand for rams was very slow in this section and prices under one-half of last year. Feeder lambs were around 16c last week. Solid mouth ewes through auctions were around \$8 to \$10.

Sam Murrell, President
American Corriedale
Association, Inc.
Lancaster, Missouri

Increasing interest is being taken in the blue tongue work of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Sonora. Officials there believe there are three, perhaps four, strains of the disease in Texas, while South African sheep bleat along with eleven. A vaccine providing immunization may be available within a few months. It is reported more funds for this work are being sought from Experiment Station funds.



AWARD WINNERS OF CROCKETT COUNTY

A group of 4-H Club award winners of Crockett County for 1953, left to right, front row: Johnny Jones, Junior Soil Conservation Award; Carl Conklin, Gold Star Award and Senior Soil Conservation Award; Erbie Chandler, Meat Animal Award; Tommie Sue Chandler, Achievement Award for fattest lamb; back row, left to right — Graham Childress, Leadership Award; Sonny Henderson, Achievement Award, fattest finewool lamb; R. J. Everett, Achievement Award, best 1st year feeder; Jody Jones, Achievement Award, best showman; County Agent Pete W. Jacoby.

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SEASON'S GREETINGS---



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S A L T

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R E G U L A R D R E N C H

S P E C I A L D R E N C H

B O N E O I L ★ M I N E R A L O I L

D O C K I N G F L U I D ★ I N S E C T I C I D E S

W E E D K I L L E R ★ B R U S H K I L L E R

L E A T H E R G O O D S ★ S A D D L E P A D S

F L O A T P A N S ★ F L O A T V A L V E S ★ S P R A Y E R S

V E T E R I N A R Y I N S T R U M E N T S ★ P E A R B U R N E R S

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RAMBOUILLET RAMBLINGS

By JACK TAYLOR

EIGHT new memberships have been issued to registered Rambouillet breeders this month. The breeders are: Jasper Moore, Ingram, Texas; J. Lee Ensor, Bronte, Texas; H. A. Kromer & Son, Round Rock, Texas; Mrs. Ilo V. Irwin, Buena Vista, Colorado; H. G. Westbrook, Menard, Texas; Jimmy Elliott, Folsom, California; George Ed Hill, Sonora, Texas; and Dooley & Son, Jonesboro, Texas.

A Rambouillet yearling ewe fleece was named grand champion fleece at the recent American Royal Wool Show by Judge Alexander Johnston, Wool Specialist of the University of Wyoming. Donald Wunsch of Mesilla Park, New Mexico, was the exhibitor. He sold the ewe to John J. Bridges, 4-H Club breeder of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Grabbert Brothers — Emblem, Wyoming — and Kansas State College exhibited the 2nd and 3rd place Rambouillet fleeces.

Oren A. Wright, member from Greenwood, Indiana, reports this has been the best year for Rambouillet sales since he has been in the business. By September, he had sold all his rams and all the ewes he could spare. His latest sale was 20 register-

ed ewes to Edward A. Bacon of Graves Mill, Virginia.

Mr. Wright requested the dates of the San Angelo, Texas, Fat Stock Show. He attended this show two years ago.

December 15th is the deadline for entries in the San Antonio Fat Stock Show. This year, for the first time, the San Antonio Show will offer a Junior Rambouillet division. There will be two single classes for rams and two for ewes, with champion and reserve champion rams and ewes, and a get-of-sire class. The get-of-sire class is the same as the adult division. This is: four head, any of the eligible ages (lamb and two-tooth), both sexes represented, the get of one sire, and breeder-owned. Officials of the show state this breeder-owner class was provided to encourage the junior breeders to fit and show sheep they had raised themselves. Sheep are eligible for the single classes if they are the bonafide property of the exhibitor for at least one month prior to opening day of the show.

Myron Morris, East Vaughn, New Mexico, reports a September purchase of 29 top registered yearling ewes from the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, at \$65.00 per head. Also, a stud ram for \$200.00.

Myron also purchased the first place ram lamb at the Roswell Fair from P. H. Harris of Gladiola, New Mexico. He has bred 190 ewes this year, saved 50% of last year's ewe lambs for replacements, and has 43 ram lambs on oat fields for next year's market.

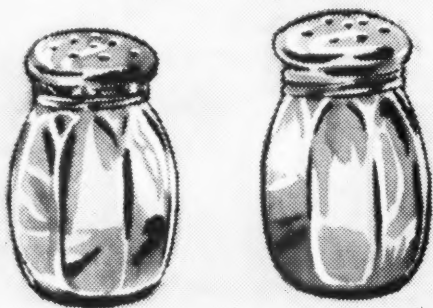
John J. Bridges, 4-H Club member of Las Cruces, New Mexico, reports he won 7 ribbons on his registered Rambouillet show flock in the junior division of the New Mexico State Fair.

Tolbert Coleman, Association member from Lubbock and Muleshoe, Texas, recently sold his registered sheep to the Muleshoe FFA Chapter. Tolbert moved to Wilcox, Arizona, last spring. He's in a new irrigated farming district, and it will take him another year or so to get fixed up for sheep.

The Sonora Ranch Experiment Station is running "follow-up" experiments on the Ram Progeny Test. They are feeding 115 lambs to check their gains and wool production. The lambs were sired by high, average, and low-producing rams, from the Progeny Test, individually mated to random assorted ewes. They will have been on feed about 70 days by the first of December.

R. O. Sheffield, Vice-President of the Association, has appointed Leo Richardson, Chairman, John Williams, and Louis "Porky" Bridges as a Committee to select and purchase a suitable trophy for the Junior Rambouillet Show at San Angelo. This Committee will be representing the 39 Texas members of the Association who have together donated \$225.00 to buy the trophy for presentation in memory of Wallace Dameron, late Director of the Sonora Experiment

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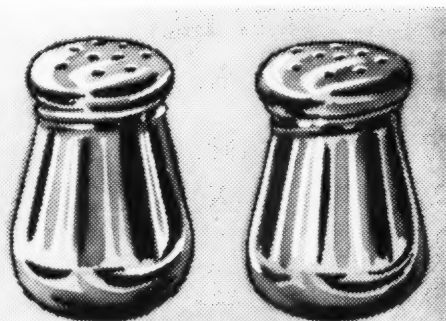
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Station. The Committee plans to meet December 1st.

P. H. Harris of Tatum, New Mexico, reports his cut-back March lambs and cut-back April 10 to May 10 lambs averaged 96.42 pounds pay weight on October 27, 1953.

Bill Haral, formerly of the Hat A Ranch, Fort Stockton, Texas, now at Lebanon, Missouri, attended the recent Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention and visited the Rambouillet office. Bill reports there's lots of interest in his flock of some 500 Rambouillet ewes in Missouri. He should have something good to show, for the Hat A Ranch has been a leading buyer of top rams for years. In the 1951 San Angelo Sale, Bill's bid of \$300.00 each bought the champion pen of 10 rams consigned by Utah's John K. Madsen Farm.

"Porky" Bridges of Bronte, Texas, is proud of 9-year-old son Wayne's first venture into club lamb feeding. Wayne's three lambs gained 18, 20, and 24 pounds each during a recent 30-day period. One weighed 84 pounds at 90 days of age. "Porky" bred a few ewes for summer lambing to get these late lambs for shows where weight limits are imposed. He says weight limits, fast-gaining lambs, and 6-month age minimums don't go well together for stock shows, but these are the kind of lambs his ram customers want their rams to sire.

Connie M. Locklin, member from Sonora, Texas, reports plans are complete for the first annual Junior Fine

Wool Breeding Sheep Sale to be held at Menard the last Saturday in August. At a recent meeting, Directors of the Sale made final plans and approved tentative rules for the sale.

Making the decisions are the following junior breeders — directors of the Show and Sale: Gillespie Co., Steve Oehler and George Parker; Schleicher Co., Ronnie Mittel and Jack Stanford; Kimble Co., Millard Leon Bennett and Gene Simon; Sutton Co., Connie Locklin and Eddie Smith; Menard Co., Duery Menzies and Jimmy Menzies.

At the last meeting, the Directors elected Duery Menzies, Chairman; Connie Locklin, Secretary; Gene Simon, Treasurer; and Ronnie Mittel, Assistant Sales Manager. Paul Newton, County Agent of Menard County, was previously elected Sales Man-

ager for the first sale. No doubt these young sheepmen will receive some valuable training and experience — additional values available through registered breeding sheep projects.

The Association office has recently enjoyed a big rush of applications for registry and transfer of breeding sheep going to Texas Club boys for the coming show season. Unless some of the young exhibitors become discouraged after their County and District Shows, the major shows are surely in for another record-breaking season, despite the continued drought.

The annual wool production of Australia is in excess of 1,000,000,000 pounds from 123,000,000 sheep with the fleece average around 10 pounds.

Season's Greetings

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**YOUR PROTEINS,
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VITA-WAY
MINERAL VITAMINS
For All Livestock

**AND PROTECT YOUR
PROFIT MARGIN**

Only A Few Ounces Daily
Required—BECAUSE ITS
MORE THAN JUST A
MINERAL MIXTURE

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**COSTS SO LITTLE...
DOES SO MUCH!**



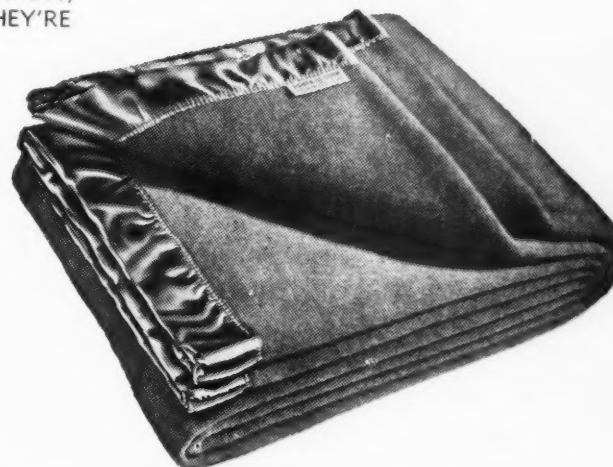
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FOR A GIFT OF WARMTH AND DURABILITY,
CHOOSE ALL-WOOL PENDLETON BLANKETS,
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Pendleton brings you comfort and
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The fabrics are staunch and sturdy
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In solid color, plaids and stripes **18.50 to 25.00**

PENDLETON ROBE-IN-BAG . . . all wool Scotch plaid
in vinyl bag that makes a cushion — 52x70 in size.

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 Stronger, safer than
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 Cord, heavier cushioning, extra tread
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San Angelo

Southwestern Exposition Sheep And Goat Money to \$7,000

ALMOST \$7,000 is offered in premiums for sheep and goats at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show — \$5,653 in the open show and \$1,128 in the junior show. Exposition dates are January 29 through February 7 with deadline for entries of livestock December 15.

The grand total of premiums for the show is \$173,235 — largest in the exposition's history, this figure including the horse show and rodeo. The livestock breed associations participate in the amount of money to their respective breeds.

Sheep will be fine wool breeds and medium wool breeds. Fat wether lambs are to be Rambouillets and Merinos, Southdowns, Shropshires, Hampshires, Corriedales, other breeds and crosses.

Two groups of Angora goats will be exhibited: type B, which has a preponderance of flat mohair locks, and type C, ringlet or spiral locks.

We Buy Wool and Mohair SANTA RITA WOOL CO., INC.

 Bevie DeMerville — Bill Quick
 701 Rust St. Phone 3320 SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

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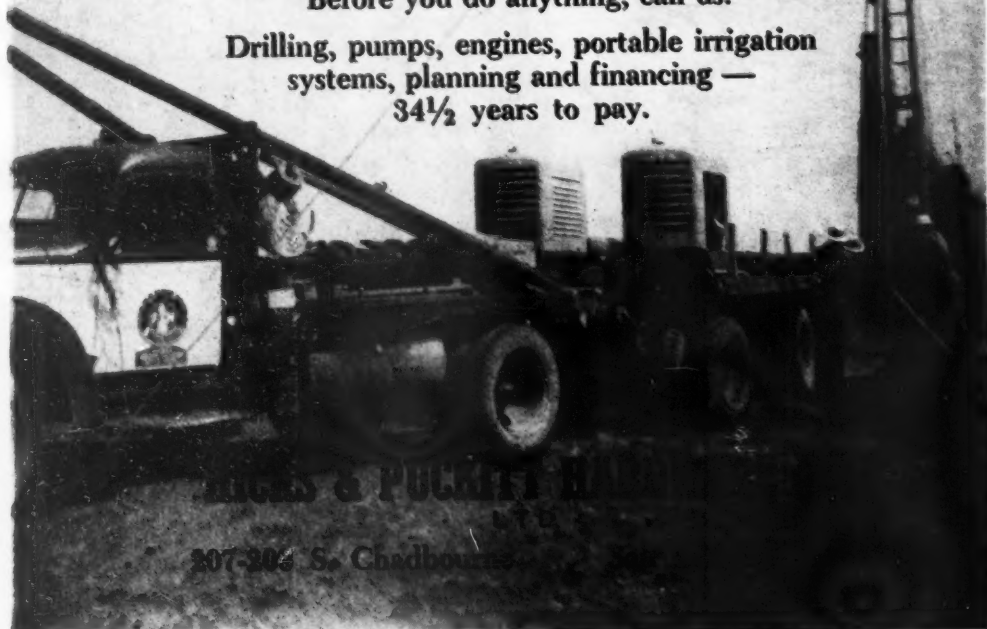
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 34½ years to pay.


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 Best
 Wishes
 To Our
 Ranch
 Friends

 ★ L. W. Puckitt ★ Jimmy Butts ★ John Bauman ★ George Schneider
 ★ Lindsay Hicks ★ Dewey Braddock ★ Garnell Trammell ★ Ivy Dean

Johnnie Vestal is superintendent and Charles Prindle, assistant superintendent, of the sheep department. Both are from Fort Worth. W. A. (Bill) King, assistant manager of the exposition, is the livestock superintendent.

COMMENDATION

PIERCE HOGGETT, Kimble County ranchman and livestock trader, who has worked with the Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission for the past two years or more, came in for commendation from the membership of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association at San Antonio. Both Mr. Hoggett and Duval Davidson, in charge of sheep scabies work for the commission, were given a round of applause. There is no known instance of sheep scabies in Texas today.

Mr. Hoggett in late October placed some 1,500 lambs on a ranch he has leased around 700 Springs, south of Junction.

NO SUPPORTS

MOST WEST Texas ranchmen seem to prefer to go it alone rather than ask for price support on livestock. Few ranchmen like the idea of government assistance of any kind but all seem to hold that the government upholding the price of feeds has hurt the livestock men terribly. Only a few cattlemen seem to want cattle price support of any kind and most seem to think that the so-called "Cow Caravan" which called upon Secretary Benson hurt the industry more than it helped. "Just made the cow people look like dad-blamed fools!" said one recently — "And we've had enough bad publicity recently, anyhow."

JUDGES APPOINTED FOR SAN ANTONIO SHEEP AND GOAT SHOW

THE JUDGES for the 1954 San Antonio Sheep and Goat Show have been announced.

John Jones, of Texas A. & M., will judge all Fat Lambs, and Vestal Askew, Armour & Company representative, of Sonora, Texas, will sift this department. R. O. Sheffield, San Angelo, Texas, will judge the Rambouillet Breeding Sheep, Open and Junior Show.

Judging the Fine Wool Breeding Sheep (Delaine and Corriedale) will be Dr. W. G. Kammlade, Jr., another member of the Texas A. & M. Animal Husbandry Department. Medium Wools (Hampshire, Southdown, Suffolk, Shropshire and Columbia sheep) will be judged by Lamar Esplin of Colorado A. & M.'s Department of Animal Husbandry.

Arthur Davis, Sabinal, Texas, who recently judged at the State Fair in Dallas, will pick the prize goat entries.

W. J. Lockyear of Del Rio has 325 lambs on hegari near Utopia. He sold two loads of lambs each to Jack Canning and Will Lovelace of Eden. Lockyear also bought around 1,000 lambs from Cliff Lowery of Del Rio. Lots of lambs and calves are being put on oats in the Uvalde area.



SINCE 1884 –

Nearly 70 Years of Service

The San Angelo National Bank has
extended Holiday Greetings to the
ranchmen of the Southwest.

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SPOTLIGHT RAMS



Top Selling Texas Ram of 1953, Sold at San Angelo Registered Rambouillet Ram Sale

We think our rams are the biggest, long staple, fine wool rams in the United States today; but don't take our word for it, just ask the men who breed Pierce Rambouillet Rams, for, after all, they are the final judges of all sheep. There is a reason why in the nearly 40 years we have been raising rams we have never carried a single ram over to reach two years old.

FROM THE WOOL WAREHOUSE --

Here's what a wool warehouseman says about our wool:

I have handled Pierce clip of wool each season for five years. It has unusual staple and lots of weight per fleece. It always sells in the highest bracket.

OZONA WOOL & MOHAIR CO.
BEALL BARBEE, Owner and Manager

FROM THE COMMERCIAL SHEEPMAN --

Here's what one of our ram customers says:

I have used Pierce Rambouillet Rams for years. They put weight and quick developing ability on the lambs. They breed ewes, with long staple wool, so large shearers can hardly handle them to get on shearing platform.

—J. T. DAVIS

CALL US FOR PRICES WHEN YOU NEED SOME GOOD RANGE LAMBS

You will be surprised that our prices are no higher than those you have been paying and probably cheaper. We deliver rams to your ranch subject to your approval. We have been doing this for over 20 years. Some of our oldest and best customers have never been on our ranches. We guarantee our rams to be what you ordered — If not, just load them back on truck and no cost to you.

V. I. PIERCE - MILES PIERCE

OZONA

ALPINE

Convention

(Continued from page 5)

newspaper within the boundaries of our own area. It became distinctly unpopular to advocate anything in the nature of tariff protection for American agriculture and industry — so unpopular in fact, that former supporters of such protection were overwhelmed and finally elected to remain silent. The result has been that little, if any, attempt has been made recently to defend one of the policies which helped to make this country great. The advocates of tariff protection have felt overpowered by the free-traders, who have been in the saddle, and so have become frustrated. They have settled into a defeatist attitude. This is not right.

There is nothing wrong with the policy of tariff protection and many of those who oppose it are either not fully informed or are misinformed. There has been a great need for a program of publicity and education.

With this in mind there was set up during the last year the Allied Wool Industries Committee which is composed of representatives from all branches of the American Wool Industry from the grower to the retailer. The purpose of the Committee is to keep a watch on tariff matters, to inform the public of the advantages of such protection, and to seek adequate rate increases.

The Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association hereby commends the Allied Wool Industries Committee and pledges to it our full support. We urge all segments of the wool industry to do likewise.

We furthermore suggest that each individual member of the wool industry take it upon himself to defend the policy of tariff protection and not to permit to go unchallenged any statement made in adverse criticism of it.

(3)

1. At least twenty-two counties in Texas have suffered from a severe epidemic of Blue Tongue during the past year. The Sonora Experiment Station has done considerable research and discovered valuable information as to causes, effects, and immunities of this disease. Also, heavy death losses have occurred in sheep this year from guajilla brush poisoning.

The Sonora Experiment Station staff is to be commended for its work in these fields. However, their staff and funds are so limited that this work is not progressing as rapidly as we feel the necessity demands. This assembly requests that the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Texas A. & M. College expend every possible effort to make available such funds, technical help and arrangements as may be necessary to expedite the work now being carried on at the Sonora Station.

2. Present and existing feed control laws are not clear and concise. There has been, in the opinion of this committee, some exploiting and evasion in the intents and purposes of present feed control laws. This committee recommends that the President of the TSGRA appoint a committee to investigate and make appropriate recommendations for the correction of existing conditions.

(4)

WHEREAS, there is now in effect a 3 per cent excise tax assessed on transportation charges; and
WHEREAS, this tax was imposed as an

emergency measure and has already been exacted long after the emergency ceased to exist; and

WHEREAS, this tax results in a pyramiding burden on the livestock producer in that livestock is usually transported several times before slaughter and the tax applies not only to each separate move of livestock, but to the products as well, including wool and mohair; and

WHEREAS, the price of livestock has declined, drastically, and drought has brought livestock producers close to disaster in many areas;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, in annual convention assembled, at San Antonio, Texas, this 4th day of November, 1953, that we most forcefully direct the attention of the National Legislature to this unjust and burdensome impost; and urge that it be removed at the earliest possible date.

WHEREAS, the present lawful truck length in Texas is a hindrance to the most economical transportation of livestock; and

WHEREAS, all states bordering Texas enjoy the benefits of greater length trucks, with consequent lower transportation cost; and

WHEREAS, the lawful length of motor buses and trailer homes were increased by the last legislature and now exceed the permissible truck length; and

WHEREAS, there is no reason, either from the standpoint of safety or injury to our highways, why the length of trucks should not be increased;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers, in annual convention, assembled, in San Antonio, Texas, this 4th day of November, 1953, that we urge the next regular session of the Texas Legislature to amend the present law to provide a truck length of 65 feet for trailer combinations.

(5)

We express to the Mayor of San Antonio, the Officers of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Union Stock Yards, our appreciation for their warm welcome and hospitality. Also we are particularly grateful to the officials of the Union Stock Yards for their recognition and sponsorship of our Miss Wool on radio, television, press, and style shows. We have had a good time and always enjoy coming to your city.

President Metcalfe recognized Dr. David Savage, Superintendent of Great Plains Experiment Station, Woodward, Oklahoma.

The President opened the floor for the election of officers.

Henry Mills, Jr., nominated Walter Pfluger for the office of President. Clayton Puckett seconded the nomination. Scott Hartgrove moved that nominations cease and that Pfluger be nominated by acclamation. The motion was seconded, voted and unanimously carried. Carl and Raymond Pfluger escorted the new president to the platform.

President Pfluger called for nominations for the first vice-president. Bryant Hunt nominated R. W.



ENJOYING THE CONVENTION

Quite a delegation of businessmen and their wives attended the 38th Annual Convention of the sheep and goatmen at San Antonio. All seemed to enjoy the convention. Left to right are Mrs. Jack Shaw, wife of Commission man, Jack Shaw, and Mrs. J. L. Vestal, wife of livestock buyer, Johnnie Vestal, Fort Worth.

Hodge. Henry Horn seconded the nomination. It was moved that nominations cease and that Hodge be nominated first vice-president by acclamation. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously. Bryan Hunt and Worth Evans escorted Hodge to the platform.

Nominations for second vice-president were called for. Steve Stumberg nominated J. B. McCord. Sayers Farmer seconded the nomination. It was moved that nominations cease and that McCord be nominated by acclamation. Motion was seconded and unanimously carried. McCord was escorted to the platform by Steve Stumberg and Adolf Steiler.

Sayers Farmer suggested that the outgoing President Metcalfe be given a rising vote of thanks for his untiring efforts and good work during the year, which was done with much applause.

Hodge and McCord thanked the Association for placing them in the important offices.

The new president expressed his appreciation and pledged his untiring efforts to do all possible toward promoting the Association during 1954.

President Pfluger then asked for the selection of the 1954 Convention City.

Invitations were presented by Austin, Fort Worth and Galveston. The convention voted to hold the 1954 convention in Austin.

The 1953 Convention was adjourned by President Pfluger at 4 P.M., November 4th, 1953.

SPREAD

IN 1948 much talk and even a little action was going on on high meat prices. Strikes were threatened. Meat producers were blamed and nothing much was done or said to counteract the ill feeling of the general public toward the livestock industry. Now, the retail meat prices are still high but the producers are getting one-third or more less than they were a few months ago.

Floyd McComas, Abilene, sold 4,000 mutton lambs to Jack Canning, Eden, estimated weight 70 pounds, at \$17.75 per hundred. Rip Hoddy of Eden handled the deal which was made the latter part of November, lambs to be delivered the middle of December.

National Western Stock Show

HORSE SHOW — RODEO

"The West's Most Useful Livestock Event"

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Breeding classes for
Southdown - Hampshire - Corriedale
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Carloads and Truckloads
of Fat Lambs

For full information write:

JOHN T. CAINE, III
General Manager

National Western Stock Show
Stockyards Station, Denver, Colo.

First Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors

THE FIRST quarterly meeting of the 1954 Board of Directors was called to order by President Pfluger at 4:05 P.M., November 4, 1953.

The following directors were present:

Dick Alexander, W. E. Barr, Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Jno. P. Classen, S. W. Dismukes, Walter G. Downie, Sayers Farmer, Alf. McD. Gilliat, Scott Hartgrove, R. W. Hodge, Henry Horn, Edwin Jackson, Scott Keeling, E. F. McEntire, John Alexander, Jno. L. Crouch, Fred T. Earwood, Worth Evans, Horace Fawcett, Frank Fulk, Arthur G. Harrah, Jr., Raymond Hicks, C. T. Holekamp, T. A. Kincaid, Jr., P. K. McIntosh, R. N. Allen, Mark L. Browne, Stanton Bundy, Jr., R. R. Coreth, Gay Howard.

J. T. Davis, R. W. DuPuy, O. D. Dooley, Arthur Eichenloff, Albert Faltin, F. D. Garrison, S. A. Hartgrove, Tom Hinton, J. Ed Hill, Bryan Hunt, Frank Jones, G. R. Kothman, J. B. McCord, J. O. McLerran, Edwin S. Mayer, Penrose Metcalfe, Billy Morris, Oscar Neunhoffer, W. S. Orr, Miles Pierce, Leonard Proctor, Felix Real, Jr., Ray Ridenhower, L. A. Schreiner, Fred W. Shields, E. G. Sieker, Geo. Tomlinson.

B. E. Wilson, Gus Witting, Floyd McMullan, Russell Martin, H. J. Y. Mills, Jr., Jimmy Mills, Gerald Nicks, H. C. Noelke, Jr., E. M. Peters, Carl Pfluger, Walter Pfluger, V. I.

Pierce, Clayton Puckett, Rod Richardson, Jimmy Rieck, David Schmidt, Rodolf Smith, Adolf Stieler, Eugene Stieler, S. L. Stumberg, Sr., Noble Taylor, R. M. Thomson, Jr., John Treadwell, Watt Turner, Ray Willoughby, G. R. White, Jno. T. Williams, D. C. O. Wilson, Ray F. Wyatt, Edwin S. Mayer, Jr.

President Pfluger asked for the selection of an Executive Secretary.

Edwin Mayer moved that Ernest Williams be reappointed. Scott Hartgrove seconded the motion. S. L. Stumberg moved that nominations cease and that Mr. Williams be reappointed, motion seconded, voted and carried unanimously.

There being no invitation to be host to the March directors' meeting, President Pfluger stated that the meeting place would be announced later.

S. L. Stumberg invited the Association to meet at Alpine for the June

meeting. The invitation was unanimously accepted.

President Pfluger appointed a committee to study the laws governing feed control and livestock remedy preparations as follows: Raymond Hicks, T. A. Kincaid and Leo Richardson.

President Pfluger adjourned the meeting at 4:30 P.M., November 4, 1953.

WOOL GROWERS SHOULD DEMAND MORE WOOL

IT WAS brought out recently in meetings of wool and mohair producers that the growers themselves could add materially to the domestic consumption of their products. "If each grower could use one pound more wool, a few pounds more mohair and consume a few pounds of lamb the increased consumption would be considerable," declared one grower. "The fact is, we are not demanding enough of our own product."

3 Cows or 10 Sheep

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Mineralized and Vitaminized

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SAM H. HILL
JARED P. HILL
W. CLINT JOHNSON
J. WILLIS JOHNSON

JAMES C. LANDON
ROBERT MASSIE
EDWARD D. MILLER
W. B. SAYERS
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JOSEPH SPENCE, JR.
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They served through good times and bad, through drouth and prosperity.

They helped to build the Southwest — and most of them were pioneers in ranching as well as leaders of this bank.

The Central National Bank appreciates the services of all of these deceased old-timers and feels that they have contributed much to the development and growth of West Texas and success of this institution.

We assure the public generally that we will continue to operate a first class bank upon those high principles so staunchly erected by the pioneers and to extend all courtesies, accommodations and friendship to which they were so strongly devoted.

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JACK RANSOM
CALVIN H. SUGG

The **CENTRAL**
NATIONAL BANK

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

In Memoriam

ADOLPH W. RAU

ADOLPH W. RAU was killed in a pick-up truck accident near Fort Davis, Texas, July 21, 1953. He had been a resident of the county fourteen years, moving there from Boerne, Texas.

Mr. Rau is survived by his widow, Mrs. Hazel L. Rau; a daughter, Mrs. Ann Copi of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and a son, Frederick of Bertram, Texas.

FRED SCHWIENING

FRED SCHWIENING, 88, retired Kimble County ranchman, died at his home in Fredericksburg, October 17, following a long illness.

Born in Germany in 1865, he came to Texas with his parents when eleven years of age, living first in Mason County, then Kerrville and Fredericksburg.

He is survived by his widow, three sons, Otto and William of Roosevelt and Fred Jr. of Ingram; two daughters, Mrs. W. J. Lemoine, Laredo, and Mrs. Joe Gentry, San Antonio, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren; one brother, Alfred of Sonora; three sisters, Mrs. Otto Brockman of Fredericksburg, Mrs. Otto Thiers of Roosevelt, and Mrs. Adolph Lange of San Antonio.

SAM H. JONES

SAM H. JONES, 78, former San Angelo rancher and drugstore owner, died November 10 in Harris Memorial Hospital in Fort Worth.

Mr. Jones was born August 15, 1875, in Falls County. He attended school in Ballinger. Later he engaged in ranching and farming in Tom Green County. He also established and operated a drugstore in San Angelo. Mr. Jones was retired at the time of his death.

Survivors include the wife, the former Miss Nell Hardy, whom he married December 27, 1911; two sons, Sam H. Jones, Jr., Chicago, and John H. Jones, Fort Worth; four sisters, Mrs. Nellie Watson, Fort Worth, Mrs. W. R. Bogle, Ballinger, Mrs. Ross Noland, Tulia, and Mrs. Beulah Cooper, Fort Worth; and one brother, L. D. Jones, Fort Worth; and four grandchildren.

MRS. CHARLES RAY, NEE BRANDON

MRS. CHARLES RAY, 21, died from bulbar polio in a Dallas hospital November 15. She was the former Miss Betty Lee Brandon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Brandon of Gillespie County.

Betty was crowned "Miss Mohair Queen" at the 28th annual meeting of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers' Association in 1948.

She married Charles Ray of Dallas in 1951.

Surviving are the husband and baby daughter, Sharon Lee of Dallas; the parents, and a brother, LeRoy Brandon, Jr., of Galveston; and maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Thomas of Harper.

BEN F. HARKEY

BEN F. HARKEY, 75, pioneer San Saba County ranchman, died at his home near San Saba, November 16, after a long illness.

Mr. Harkey was born in San Saba County in 1878, a son of the late Riley Harkey, who was said to have brought the first race horses to San Saba County.

He was married in 1894. Surviving are his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Thelma Oshe of Santa Rosa, California, and one son, B. D. Harkey of San Saba; also nine grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

W. W. CHILDRESS

WILLIAM Walter Childress, 75, retired West Texas ranchman, died in Dallas, November 20.

Mr. Childress was born in 1878 and was thought to be the first white boy born in Tom Green County. He married Miss Sally Mae Barfield in San Angelo in 1901. Mrs. Childress, who was a sister of Miss Mamie Barfield, City Secretary of San Angelo, died in 1950.

The Childress family ranches in Crockett County, Tom Green County and Pecos County. About a year ago Mr. Childress moved from Ozona to Dallas.

Surviving are two sons, W. T. Childress of Dallas and Beecher Childress of Tucson, Arizona; one daughter, Mrs. Bob Weaver of Dallas; and two brothers, Lee and Hugh Childress, both of Ozona.

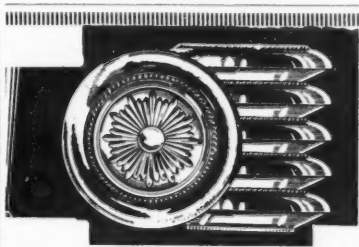
LOUIS B. ECKERT

LOUIS BERNHARD ECKERT, 85, Mason County retired ranchman, died at the home of his daughter, Miss Lillie Eckert of Mason, November 21.

Mr. Eckert was born at Old Beaver Creek, near the Hilde Community, in 1868, a son of Phillip and Caroline Bogeler Eckert, who came from Germany and were early pioneers of Mason County.

A well known cattleman, he owned over 10,000 acres of ranch land before his retirement. Some of the land he purchased for as low as \$10 an acre.

Mrs. Eckert died in 1947. Surviving are five sons, Wesley, Sam and Ed Eckert, all of Streeter, Walter of Doss and Dan of Mason; the daughter, Miss Lillie Eckert of Mason; 14 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.



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LETTERS

WE COULD use some rain here. We had rain in October. Small grain is up but isn't growing very well. We have sheep picking in the pastures — too short for cows to do much good.

DAVID WATTERS
Moline Route
Goldthwaite, Texas

YOU WILL find enclosed a check for five dollars in payment for the SHEEP & GOAT RAISER magazine. We are very much pleased with it.

MRS. JIM COBLE
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Lometa, Texas



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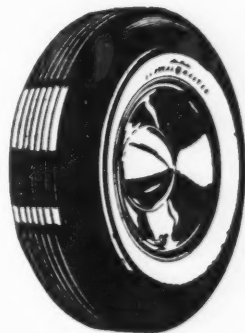
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Report of Miss Wool Publicity Activities

THE TWO words — MISS WOOL — have probably appeared in more Texas papers more times during 1953 than anything else of that nature. Everyone in Texas by now has heard of Kathryn Gromatzky, the lovely new wool queen. They have seen her face over television stations throughout the state, and her pictures in several hundred Texas newspapers. They have become familiar with her name through hearing it over the radio.

In order to measure the newspaper publicity of the 1953 "Miss Wool" activities, we secured the services of the Texas Press Clipping Bureau in Dallas. This organization clips every newspaper picture which concerns "Miss Wool" and sends them to our office. Here are the results of that service:

Sixty-five papers carried preliminary stories on the contest when we were trying to get girls to enter the competition. After the girls sent their entry blanks to us, we tried to get stories and pictures on these girls back to their hometown papers. We have clippings from 36 papers of pictures run of their hometown contestants. In addition, 20 papers ran stories on their entries.

When the contest finalists were named, we sent the story to the Associated Press, who sent it over their wire to over 200 newspapers and over 100 radio stations. We have clippings from 53 papers who ran stories naming the finalists. Throughout the contest, we kept the wire services, Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service, informed as to the activities of the girls while they were in San Angelo. These stories ran in 46 different daily newspapers in the state.

When Miss Gromatzky was crowned "Miss Wool," we rushed wires to

all three wire services again — and the results were astounding. Sixty-eight Texas daily newspapers had the story on "Miss Wool's" crowning in the next issue of their papers.

The picture story of "Miss Wool" is even more interesting. Pictures of "Miss Wool" were hurried to the Associated Press, who sent out the picture over their "wirephoto" network to papers all over the state. Thirty-one Texas newspapers alone used this one Associated Press wire photo of "Miss Wool." In addition, other pictures of "Miss Wool" have appeared in 92 Texas newspapers so far. Most of these are the smaller-town papers who don't have the Associated Press wirephoto service. Her picture has probably appeared in a hundred more small papers in Texas who don't send copies of their papers to the Texas Press Clipping Service.

There is no way of knowing what kind of publicity "Miss Wool" received outside of Texas, but her picture may have appeared in 1,000 newspapers. We do know that the New York World-Telegram, for example, used her picture, LOOK magazine saw it, and Miss Gromatzky received a letter from the magazine asking for a picture of her to run in a future edition of that magazine. Another report has come into our office that her picture appeared in one of the Los Angeles newspapers. So the publicity we have received on "Miss Wool" outside of Texas is already beginning to pay off.

Pictures and stories of "Miss Wool" have been sent to several hundred national magazines in addition to many newspapers.

A television cameraman from WBAP-TV in Fort Worth took pictures of the whole fashion show which were combined to become the feature

on a newsreel called "This Week in Texas." The newsreel was shown on nearly every television station in the state and was viewed by nearly a million Texans.

It is difficult to fairly evaluate the publicity we got from various radio stations on the "Miss Wool" contest. One of our contest judges, Miss Betty Tanner, fashion director of the Wool Bureau, Inc., in New York City, said she heard of the contest over a New York radio station the day before she left for San Angelo. Other reports are that most Texas radio stations used the "Miss Wool" stories, particularly the larger stations such as WOAI in San Antonio.

The radio, press and television have been good to "Miss Wool" this year, publicity-wise. This is because there is something to "sell" in "Miss

Wool." The contest is gaining in momentum, and it is because of this that newspapers publish our stories on "Miss Wool," that radio stations mention it on their newscasts and that TV cameras focus on our contestants.

The contest cost slightly over \$2,800 to stage. Through popular subscription in San Angelo, \$1,660 was pledged toward the expenses. The San Angelo Chamber of Commerce (Board of City Development) has paid all the bills of the contest, including the amount exceeding the pledges.

The publicity on "Miss Wool" is a continuing, cumulative activity. As the program moves along all activities of the campaign will receive broader attention.

Miss Wool in San Antonio

SUNDAY, November 1: Miss Wool arrived in San Antonio for the annual state convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. That night she attended a party and dinner given by the Union Stock Yards of San Antonio.

Monday, November 2: Miss Gromatzky met with Beall Pumphrey of the Union Stock Yards and Jack Kemp, public relations counsellor for Miss Wool. The publicity scheme to be followed during the stay in San Antonio was discussed. Also Miss Wool met with reporters and camera men from the San Antonio Light and from the San Antonio News and Express. That afternoon she made a television appearance on WOAI at 1:30 P.M. She met with Mrs. Hughes at Joske's and made arrangements to appear in her style show the following day. At four that afternoon she attended a tea given for the Woman's Auxiliary.

Tuesday, November 3: Miss Wool went to the San Antonio Express Building with Mr. Pumphrey for some pictures. She attended the afternoon

session of the Women's Auxiliary where she was introduced. Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 she modeled the coronation gown as the final number of the Joske's style show which was held in the Camellia Room. She was presented with flowers and pictures were taken of her, Mrs. Walter Pfluger, past president of the Auxiliary, and Mrs. John Alexander, the new president. That night she attended a dance given for and by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Wednesday, November 4: Miss Wool attended the afternoon session of the men's meeting, where she was introduced and said a few words. Immediately after the introduction, she appeared on TV. Miss Wool left San Antonio to fly back to Dallas Wednesday afternoon.

Since her Convention appearance, Miss Wool has appeared as a feature of the Del Rio homecoming celebration and will appear in numerous spots to publicize wool before the convention of the National Wool Growers' Association at Long Beach, California. She will also be presented in Hollywood.

HOT WEATHER HURTS WOOL

HOT WEATHER throughout the entire country has had a most definite adverse effect upon the wool industry, recently pointed out the Wool Bureau, Inc. "Unfortunately, in the effort to avoid inventory accumulations, raw wool inventories have been allowed to decline below practical levels. The CCC stockpile, on a scoured basis, represents a buffer of little more than one month's mill requirements. The movement of wool in both Dominion auction centers and in South America have been excellent without significant United States support. Should United States' demand for imported wool rise substantially, a hardening of prices would be expected."

From a period of definite pessimism the general psychology of business seems to have changed to a cautious optimism. It is generally believed that the period ahead will be relatively stable — and for wool a strengthening of prices could occur.



MISS WOOL IN PARADE AT DEL RIO

Del Rio Welcomes Miss Wool

CITIZENS OF Del Rio and Val Verde County went all out November 19-20 to welcome Miss Wool, Miss Kathryn Gromatzky. They featured her in many events celebrating the homecoming of Exes of the Del Rio High School.

It would be impossible to cover even in partial detail all the functions at which Miss Wool was honored and spotlighted.

Miss Wool was met at her plane from Dallas by Karyl Peter Lincoln Guys, News-Herald Sports writer, and Miss Mary Hays, and Guys got in a "lather over Miss Wool" immediately after the plane landed, according to his statement. "Boys, here was a real live angel disguised in wool, strictly a doll out of the heavens."

Others meeting her at the plane were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mills; Wally Hodge, Vice-President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association; Tommy Tatum, Val Verde County Agent; Henry Mills III and several 4-H Club boys with flowers for Miss Wool. There was also Mayor Kennedy who had a big wool key to the city ready for the visitor. Then there were bankers Lyle Almond and Jack Jones; Chamber of Commerce representatives, Roger Wheeler and Don Hunsaker. There were a lot of other people around too, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Whithead, Mr. John M. Jones, Jr., Mrs. F. H. Whithead, Mrs. E. E. Townsend, Mrs. Noble Taylor, Jay and Jamie Louis, Mrs. C. G. Dinsmoor, Mrs. Fred Barrett, Mrs. Jean Robinson and Beverly, Mrs. Mae Bray and Donna, Noel Fry, wool warehouseman, Herman Richter and J. R. Koog.

That evening Miss Wool again was featured in a part of her \$5,000, 33 piece all-wool wardrobe presented to her when she won at San Angelo early in the fall. Again she was an outstanding hit before a large audience.

Mary Hays was commentator between scenes while Miss Gromatzky changed costumes. A stringed ensemble provided the background music for the style show.

In addition to the wardrobe presented Miss Wool at San Angelo, she also modeled a Western costume presented her by Del Rio merchants, consisting of fitted trousers, colorful floral patterned shirt with matching neckerchief and hat, belt and buckle and boots given her by Prosser Martin, H.E.B., C. G. Morrison, Thomas H. Graham, Glassie Insurance, John Rowland and Sons, John Y. Long and Son, Texas Gas Distributing, the Guarantee Store, Central Power and Light Company, and J. C. Penney Co. A sheep skin was prepared by Prosser Martin in the shape of the map of the United States and burned on it were greetings to Miss Wool, slogans and the names of the donors of the Western outfit.

At ten o'clock, after attending an early morning coffee, she appeared on a beautifully decorated float in the homecoming parade of Del Rio. The parade was a splendid one with some 10,000 people applauding her rose decorated float. In the afternoon she was entertained in Ciudad Acuna by the wives of the directors of the Val Verde County members of the Texas

Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and mothers of the 4-H Club members, who sponsored Miss Wool's appearance in Del Rio.

A tour of the wool warehouses and financial institutions of Del Rio was conducted by County Agent, Tom Tatum.

Miss Wool was introduced to the approximately 6,000 people who crowded the Del Rio High School football stadium and received a big ovation. Her escort was Henry Mills III and the introduction of Miss Wool was made by T. A. Tanksley, Superintendent of the Del Rio Independent Schools.

Not only was the presentation of Miss Wool in Del Rio an outstanding success but so were all the enthusiastically planned events of the Del Rio homecoming — not to be forgotten also the fact that the Del Rio team won the game.

AUXILIARY OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

MRS. JOHN ALEXANDER, of San Saba, was named president of the Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association during the Convention at San Antonio November 3, succeeding Mrs. Walter Pfluger of Eden. Mrs. S. L. Stumberg, Sanderson, was elected vice-president; Mrs. Gus Witting, Jr., Junction, the second vice-president; Mrs. R. M. Thompson, Austin, treasurer; and Mrs. Oscar Neunhoffer, Kerrville, secretary.

The wool forum and report was given by Mrs. E. S. Mayer, Sr., of Sonora. Advertising plans were also discussed with reference to Miss Kathryn Gromatzky of Eden, Miss Wool for 1953.

Mrs. Mark L. Browne was chairman of the San Antonio reception committee. A tea honoring the women of the Auxiliary was given Monday in the home of Mrs. Dick Prassell of San Antonio.

A style show and tea in Joske's Camelia Room, a social hour, supper and dinner dance were events of the convention.

Mrs. Worth Evans of Fort Davis was hostess at a breakfast honoring past presidents of the auxiliary.

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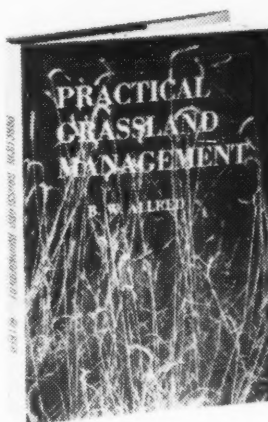
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Drouth Effect

(Continued from page 14)

Some operators prefer the chisel as a good implement to break up crusty soil on steep and brushy ranges. This operation can be done for 15 to 25 cents per acre.

A tremendous acreage of almost grassless range land needs to be planted when seed is available. Over half a million acres of perennial grass have been planted on Texas Soil Conservation Districts during the last 12 years. The big job probably will have to be done with our tried and true native grasses. The best ones for this work are:

In the 35 to 24 inch rainfall belt, native bluestems, Indiangrass, switchgrass and sideoats grama.

In the 24 to 15 inch rainfall belt, feathery bluestems, sideoats grama, and green sprangletop.

In the 15 to 8 inch rainfall belt, cane bluestem, hairy grama, blue grama, sideoats grama, black grama, spiked and mesa dropseed.

There are some introduced grasses that have given good results under proper conditions in the 20 to 35 inch rainfall belt. They are K. R. bluestem, blue panicum, buffelgrass and Caucasian bluestem. Napiergrass

is an exceptionally promising one for irrigated lands in the Rio Grande Plains area.

Information on range seeding is available in local soil conservation districts.

Throughout the ranching country are conservation ranchmen who have brought their herds and grass through the greatest drouth in Texas history in almost miraculous condition. Table I gives the livestock production record on the 10,000-acre ranch owned and managed by Edwin Sawyer, conservation ranchman, Sonora, Texas. Mr. Sawyer is one of the five district supervisors who operate and manage the Edwards Plateau Soil Conservation District.

It is remarkable that Sawyer's lamb, wool and beef production held almost the same from 1948 to 1953. The last four years were extremely dry.

The reason for this unusual success is due, says E. B. Keng, Area Conservationist at Sonora, to the kind of grassland management that Sawyer has been using for several years. According to Keng, Sawyer gave his range good care prior to the drouth. As a result the range kept on producing on the scanty rains that fell during the four severe drouth years. Sawyer's grass was hurt during the dry spell but sufficient good grass remains on the ground to regrow his country if good rains continue.

Table I
Livestock Production — Edwin Sawyer Ranch
Sonora, Texas

Year	Rainfall	Number of Sheep	Percent Lamb Crop	Pounds of Lamb Total	Av. Weight Lambs Sold	Date Sold	Total Lbs. Wool	Cattle Number	Percent Calf Crop	Av. Weight Calves Lb.
1948	23.33	2,057	85	57,420	58	6-18	16,338	92	90	504
1949	36.72	1,906	94	67,720	62	6-14	15,177	104	92	495
1950	13.15	1,924	104	86,144	66	8-18	13,336	91	94	446
1951	8.82	1,907	92	65,769	61	8-1	15,830	97	91	373
1952	10.92	2,034	77	65,089	65	7-16	16,107	92	91	506
1953	6.19*	1,647	102	74,763	66	7-1	13,660	92	88	460

* 1953 Rainfall: 6:19" (Late summer)

Wool Growers To Discuss Vital Problems at Long Beach

IT MAY be that discussions at the 89th Annual Meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association at Long Beach, California, December 7 to 10 will have a far reaching effect upon the domestic wool industry. Interest is high and a good attendance is expected from Texas and other wool growing states.

J. M. Jones, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, points out that the growers have always maintained that adequate protective tariff on wool is the only method by which the domestic growers can compete with foreign wool produced with low cost labor and other low cost overhead. Adequate tariff protection for the domestic producer is not being given the growers today, it is pointed out, and unless it is forthcoming soon producers will be forced out of business or given some relief from the squeeze in which they have been placed. Certain plans already being studied would provide direct subsidy payments to the producers.

It is around this problem that much of the discussion of the convention will revolve.

A panel discussion of the wool industry has been arranged to high-light a full program. Participating in the convention program will be Rep. O. C. Fisher, Texas; Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart, Montana; and Senators Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota; Milton R. Young, North Dakota, and Frank A. Barrett, Wyoming.

Senator Mundt and Representative Fisher will participate on the wool panel. Others on the panel will be

L. M. Pexton, Denver Union Stock Yards; James H. Lemmon, South Dakota; Ernest Bentley, Boston, and Everett L. Kent, Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania.

A contingent of growers from Texas headed by Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo; the president of the Texas Association, Walter Pfluger, and Mrs. Pfluger; Ernest Williams, San Angelo, Executive Secretary of the Texas Association; Wally Hodge, Del Rio, and J. B. McCord, Coleman, Vice-Presidents of the Texas Association, and Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. McCord; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Earwood, Sonora; Penrose Metcalfe, San Angelo, immediate Past President of the Texas Association, will attend the meeting.

Others who expect to attend are: P. K. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tusha, Al Sledge, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Canning, Mrs. H. C. Noelke, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Hartgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Stumberg, J. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Puckett, Adolf Stieler and Gene Stieler.

A 25 per cent cut in rentals effective as of January 1, 1954, on practically all of the 2,200,000 acres of the University of Texas lands in West Texas has been announced. A provision is included that the lessee is not stocking at more than 75 per cent of normal carrying capacity. The reduction will be effective for the first six months of 1954. At the end of this time a new announcement will be made according to conditions in the area.

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1½" Black Pipe, per ft. **34½c**

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1" Galvanized Pipe, per ft. **25½c**

1¼" Galvanized Pipe, per ft. **34c**

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3 — IRON. Needed to make the red blood cells in the bone marrow that carry oxygen to all body cells so that nutrients can be utilized. Iron is also needed by a healthy, active liver. Also needed by certain enzymes.

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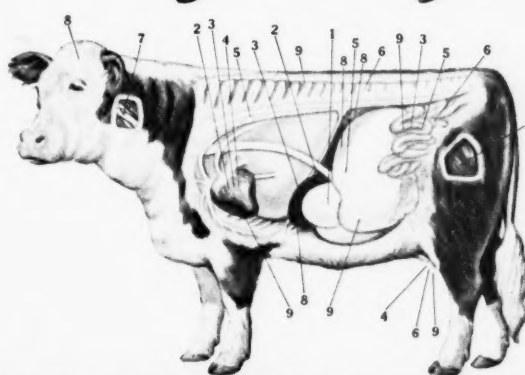
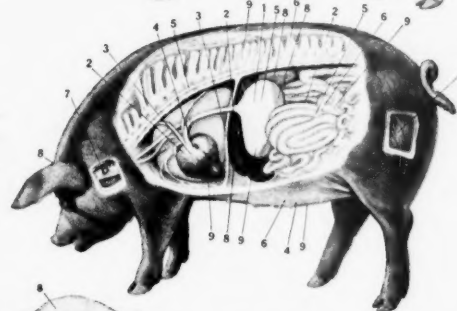
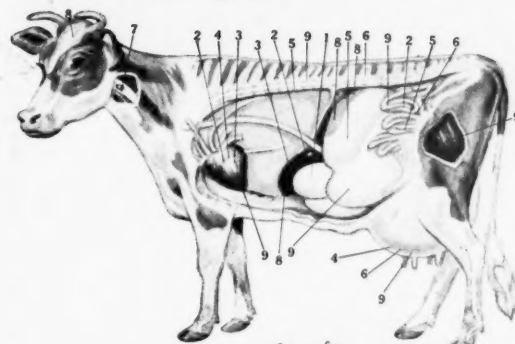
7 — IODINE. Required for thyroxine in the thyroid gland which controls all bodily activities — growth, repair, reproduction, feed assimilation. Thyroxine prevents goiter or big neck, hairlessness in pigs.

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